THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1909.

Complete Coke Report and Review

The Weekly Courier.

Coke Prices Are Stiffening.

VOL. 30, NO. 50. CONNELLSVILLE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1909. EIGHT PAGES.

COKE MERGER APPRAISEMENT WILL BE COMPLETE NEXT WEEK.

Stories Concerning Extravagant Option Prices Positively Denied; Five Small Plants Only Properties Thought Too High and These

MUST MEET THE APPRAISEMENT

The Big $750,000,000 Steel Merger Not Saying a Word and Consequently Suspected of Being a Dream; But Somebody Has a Charter.

The industrial world, especially the journalistic end of it, is still speculating freely concerning the Connellsville coke merger and the collateral contingency of an independent steel merger. In the meantime, the appraisers are hard at work and will probably complete their labors next week, when further interesting developments are expected.

The work of appraising the coke plants of the northern end of the Connellsville region was commenced bright and early Monday morning, when the appraisers accompanied by John W. Boileau, in whose name all the options are written, appeared at Pleasant Unity and took up headquarters. From this point they worked over to the vicinity of Perryopolis and inspected the plants there. Up to last night they had inspected and appraised the following plants:

Bessemer Coke Company's Humphrey's plant, 100 ovens; South Fayette Coke Company's Shirey plant, 36 ovens; Unity-Connellsville Coke Company's Elizabeth plant, 80 ovens; Whyel Coke Company's Ellen No. 1, 40 ovens; Whyel Coke Company's Ellen No. 2, 50 ovens; King Coke Company's Little Sunshine plant, 20 ovens; Magee Coke Company's Magee plant, 40 ovens; Sunshine Coal & Coke Company's Hester plant, 50 ovens; Brownfield-Connellsville Coke Company's Myers plant, 32 ovens; Majestic Coke Company's Bethany plant, 120 ovens; Dunn-Connellsville Coke Company's Dunn plant, 50 ovens; Peerless-Connellsvile Coke Company's Carolyn plant, 32 ovens; Perry Coke Company's Perry plant, 30 ovens; Kaine & Wilkey's Anica plant, 32 ovens; Echard Coal & Coke Company's Murphy plant, 60 ovens. They also inspected in the Latrobe district the Bessemer Coke Company's Duquesne plant of 224 ovens in the Latrobe district, and in the Ligonier district the Marietta-Connellsville Coke Company's plant of 40 ovens and the Columbia Coal & Coke Company's plant of 100 ovens, upon which options had been tendered. The latter plant is the reorganized Old Colony coke plant.

There are still some odds and ends to be finished up and the notes to be worked up and final reports made, but it is expected that the appraisers will be ready with their report some time next week, when the basis of the underwriting will be determined. Then will follow the formal acceptances of those plants which have not been optioned at extravagant figures, the preparation of abstracts of title and deeds. The coal acreage will probably be determined by the mine plots, so that further surveying of the mines will not be necessary.

It is admitted that some of the options are too high. A representative of the merger people said in this connection: "There has been a great deal of rot printed in some of the industrial journals about the option prices to the merger. It has been stated that we were going to pay from $5,000 to $6,000 for some of the coal, and the worst part of it was that it was insinuated that these prices were to be paid to some of the larger operators. We have allowed these assertions to pass unnoticed, because we cannot undertake to answer everybody's speculations. If we did we would not have the time to attend to our own business. I will state, however, for the information of the readers of The Courier, who usually get accurate information from you on coking matters, that we have but five options that are at or near $5,000 per acre, and these plants are small operations having in the aggregate less than 120 acres of coal. I may add that the price is the price per acre including all improvements. But all plants which have been optioned at an exorbitant figure will have to be scaled down within reason or they will not be accepted."

The American Metal Market's Pittsburg correspondent begins to suspect that the merger "is fathered by several large Uniontown operators who have been going heavily it to coke operations in the past few years and desire to get their holdings into more convenient form at the same time acquiring as many of the independent operations as can be secured at anything like a fair price." Neither does he think that, because the merger is "already financed," it follows that "a large amount of capital outside of the coke industry is involved."

"He is right as to his facts, but wrong in his conclusions," said a representative of the merger. "The merger will be financed far from Uniontown, but we have every reason to believe that it will not involve a large amount of capital outside of the coke industry, for the reason that the Uniontown operators and most other operators are not only willing but eager to remain in the business as stockholders of the new company if they are satisfied that it is formed on sound business principles. Our plan of organization has met the hearty approval of every other operator almost without exception. While we are prepared to furnish all the cash demanded for the purpose of taking over these properties, we do not, therefore, anticipate that we will be asked to furnish any very large proportion of the aggregate option prices as eventually determined. In these respects the correspondent is right; in the others, wrong."

The American Metal Market man is in a pessimistic mood this week. He has joined the army of Doubting Thomases. He suspects that the coke merger is taking in some coal in the Greene county field, in the Latrobe district and in West Virginia; he fears that the merger won't have 30,000 acres of Connellsville coal after the Steel Corporation's 65,000 acres have been deducted from the whole; and, finally, he doubts whether there will be any new steel merger formed at all. On the latter point, he says that reports from Wall street are mere inventions of stock manipulators and that the formation of a coke merger and the aggressive issuing of bonds by independent steel companies are not positive proof of the existence of a steel merger movement. "All of which may be true," observed a well-posted coke man; "but it must be remembered that most of the steel merger talk has been pure speculation, and that one man's guess is as good as another's in this case, if the guesser is on the outside. One tangible fact remains, however, namely, that a charter for a $750,000,000 steel corporation has actually been taken out in Delaware."

The Chicago Black Diamond, on the other hand, views the merger business thus: "Coke matters are beginning to attract the attention of the trade and it would not be suprised if some important development were seen in the next four or five months. It is reported from Pittsburg that the merger of the so-called independent coke ovens is about assured. A touch of dramatic interest is given to this subject by the belief that Charles M. Schwab, who really brought into existence the United States Steel Corporation, is now engaged on the merger of the so-called independent steel interest, made up largely of such companies as the Bethlehem Steel Company, Jones & Laughlin, the Republic Iron & Steel Company and the Lakawanna Iron & Steel Company. It is declared that Mr. Schwab, intending to supply this new steel merger with a sufficient amount of coke, is really behind the merger in the Connellsville district and Greene county of Pennsylvania. Such a combination, of course, would immediately add stability to the coke trade and possibly bring up the price of not only coke but coal."

TWO NEW INSPECTORS.

Fayette County Men Will Be Appointed to Fill the Positions.

It is announced that J. P. Welsh, of the Puritan works in the Lower Connellsville field and Arthur Neale of Fayette City will be appointed mine inspectors. There are two vacancies. One was occasioned by the determination to increase the number of districts and the other by the death of W. J. Neilson. Of the 33 men who took the examination 33 passed, including the 19 old inspectors.

JAMISONS BUY COAL.

Close a Deal for 7,000 Acres in West Virginia.

GREENSBURG, Pa., June 17.—The Jamison Coal and Coke Company closed a deal today for the purchase of 7,000 acres of coal land near Fairmont, W. Va., from the Barracksville Coal Company and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. The consideration is about $2,000,000. The Jamison Coal and Coke Company is capitalized at $4,000,000 and is controlled by Senator John M. Jamison of Greensburg, its president.

Steel Wages Restored.

Dating from June 1 the Jones & Laughlin company announces that the former wage rate would be restored. A reduction of 10 per cent was made

AN INCREASE IN COKE PRODUCTION; SHIPMENTS KEEP PACE WITH IT; SOME BUILDING ACTIVITY IS SHOWN.

Courier Table Shows In Detail That the Resumption Has Gone On Steadily During the Last Seven Weeks; Iron Trade Improvement Continues; The Mines and Mills Working Increased Forces.

The coke trade of the Connellsville region responds promptly to the activity in steel and iron circles. The usual midsummer dullness has no terrors for the miner and millworker, the operator and the manufacturer, save that which is contained in the threat of uncomfortable weather for such employment. There has been a steady increase in coke production and output during the past two months. Its extent and character is shown in the following table:

Week Ending	Total Ovens.	In Blast.	Production Tons.	Shipments Cars.
June 19.	38,325	28,069	307,014	11,415
12.	38,324	27,770	299,191	11,081
5.	38,324	25,100	291,686	10,184
May 29.	38,325	24,046	284,836	9,971
22.	38,325	24,099	278,729	9,471
15.	38,120	22,650	252,185	9,179
8.	38,120	22,214	244,270	8,992

The active ovens increased during the week 299. The principal changes were as follows: The H. C. Frick Coke Company fired 80 of the 120 ovens at Henry Clay and 100 of the 120 at White plant; Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company increased their active ovens from 210 to 280; Republic Iron & Steel Company fired 50 ovens at Republic, and are preparing to put the entire plant of 400 ovens in blast.

There is also some building operations in progress. The Thompson-Connellsville Coke Company are preparing to construct the full 400 ovens contemplated at each of their plants, making 800 ovens in all as against only 400 now complete. Their option agreement with the coke merger provides that they shall make this improvement at once, and the fact that the company is preparing to do it is significant. The W. J. Rainey interests have begun the construction of their 600-oven plant at Allison, two miles this side of Brownsville. They are now at work on the ovens and will let the contract for the shaft soon.

The average working time has increased. The Rainey plants and a number of independent concerns and furnace interests, aggregating upwards of 50 plants, ran six days, while the Frick plants and others generally ran five days.

There are upwards of 500 cars of stock coke upon the yards at the present time, but there are indications that this will be moved this week. Destinations are being received by the various companies every day and the siddings are clearing much more rapidly than it was even hoped.

The Monongahela and Pennsylvania railroads this week received the first consignment of the new steel cars, which carry 50 tons straight. The Pennsylvania Trust cars carried 45 tons when loaded level. With the delivery of all of these cars, which is expected in the next few weeks, all the smaller type cars will go out of existence. Already 800 small coke cars have been destroyed.

With the installation of the larger cars in the past year the average car tonnage has been greatly increased. F. F. Truesdale, special agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad, stated that a fair average would probably be 40 tons. Previously the average has been gauged at 27 tons. This he says will have to be materially increased.

There was an increase in the number of ovens in the coke regions during the week, but none of the independents who are waiting a better price have started ovens although they feel encouraged over conditions and believe that coke prices will soon come up where they say it will be of profit to operate.

A prominent operator in discussing this phase of the trade said yesterday: "We do not feel disposed to start ovens at $1.65 furnace coke. This may be all right for operators who have bonds or other obligations due now for which they will need ready money, but I cannot see that there is any profit in that price. Incidental with more independent furnaces starting up, I believe that the coke prices will go up until there will be more plants in operation. I do not see any reason for looking at the situation in any other than an optimistic manner."

There was a decided stiffening in prices during the past week, especially prices effective for the last half of the year and there was considerable contracting. Contracts were made for the six months period, taking practically all the output of the operator at $1.65 and $1.75, and the indications are that there will be contracting at $2.00 the coming week. The foundry price ranked 50 cents higher, but the demand is not so strong, the furnace grade having the call.

Following are freight rates on coke per ton of 2,000 pounds in car load lots from the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville regions:

Boston	$3.50
Buffalo	1.99
Baltimore	2.15
Cleveland	1.65
Columbus	1.65
Cincinnati	2.10
Chicago	2.65
East St. Louis	2.80
Hamilton, Ont	2.20
Joliet	2.65
Louisville	2.65
New York	2.85
Pittsburg	.80
Philadelphia	2.15
Richmond, Va.	3.01
Toledo	2.25
Valley Furnaces	1.35

PRODUCTION.

For the week ending Saturday, June 19, 1909:

Districts.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
C'ville	24,549	18,380	6,163	197,156
L. C'ville	13,776	9,689	4,093	109,858
Totals	38,325	28,069	10,256	307,014

MANUFACTURED.

District	By Consumer.	For Market.
Connellsville	158,118	39,038
L. Connellsville	38,910	70,948
Totals	197,028	109,986

Previous Week.

Districts.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons
C'ville	24,550	18,142	6,408	190,735
L. C'ville	13,774	9,628	4,146	108,756
Totals	38,324	27,770	10,554	299,191

MANUFACTURED.

District	By Consumer.	For Market
Connellsville	152,081	35,060
L. Connellsville	38,654	73,696
Totals	190,735	108,756

SHIPMENTS.

Aggregate from both regions in cars for the week ending June 19, 1909

To Pittsburg	4,361
West of Pittsburg	6,165
East of Connellsville	887
Totals	11,415

Previous Week.

To Pittsburg	4,138
West of Pittsburg	6,213
East of Connellsville	730
Total	11,081

[For complete tables of ovens in blast in both regions see pages 2 and 3.]

WHAT FATALITY? WHAT ACCIDENT?

Lack of a Uniform Reporting of Them Prevents Comparison.

DISCUSSED BY INSPECTORS

Some Report An Accident as a Fatality If the Miner Dies Within Six Days, Other If Within Six Months. Listing of Permissible Explosives.

Among the many interesting topics discussed by the mine inspectors from all over the country who gathered at the convention in Scranton was the different ways inspectors in different States reported accidents, and the inadequacy of the statistics made up under such conditions. The matter will be fully discussed at the next convention which meets in Chicago.

It was brought out in the proceedings of the meeting that inspectors of various States report an accident as a fatality if the miner dies within six days, and others if he dies within six months after the accident. Some accidents which lay a miner off from work for 10 days are not considered as worthy of record as an accident, while in other States if a miner loses 10 hours from work from a mishap the accident is reported.

In this way no fair comparison can be made between the number of accidents as reported by the heads of departments of the various States. A standard of uniformity is to be established, and a committee was appointed to report on this matter at the next convention. Practically no legislation in any mining State bears on the insulation and wiring of electric apparatus in the mines.

The inspectors placed themselves on record as favoring a standard form of compiling mining statistics, especially as to accidents, and also as to unity of purpose in urging legislation bearing on the installation of electric wiring in mines. Resolutions were adopted commending the investigation and experimental work undertaken by the Technologic Branch of the United States Geological Survey at the Pittsburg Testing Station, and especially the listing of explosives. The listing of explosives does not in any way require the use of those listed, or the disuse of those not listed, in mining but it is thought that by listing those that have passed a specific test their use will find favor in preference to others by State officials, and that, in this way, benefit will be attained and the work of the testing officials made profitable.

COAL BRIQUETTING INVESTIGATIONS MADE

Tests Made By the United States Geological Survey Subject of Special Bulletin.

Investigations undertaken to show the possibility of making satisfactory commercial briquets from low-grade or waste coals, begun at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904 by the United States Geological Survey, were continued in 1907 and 1908 at Norfolk, Va., the Survey's fuel-testing plant having been removed to that place. Two briquetting machines were installed at the Norfolk plant—one of English and one of American make. The briquets made at this plant were tested on locomotives of several railways entering Norfolk and on the United States torpedo boat Biddle, in comparison with the run-of-mine coal used in making them. These tests were described in Bulletin 368 of the Geological Survey and a detailed acount of the manufacture of the briquets, written by C. L. Wright, has now been published by the Survey as Bulletin 385. Mr. Wright had charge of the plant while the work was done in 1908, and his report includes notes on the binders used, a fully illustrated description of the equipment, details of the physical properties and chemical composition of the briquets made from 16 different coals, and a partial bibliography of recent literature on briquetting. The bulletin may be had without charge on application to the Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Large Improvements.

Improvements aggregating $1,400,000 on the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal railroad and the West Side Belt Line are expected to be completed November 1.

WORLD'S COAL SUPPLY IDEAS

In Spite of Economy Tota Consumption Is Still Increasing.

"WHITE COAL" IS AVAILABLE

But the Problem Is How to Transmit It To Distant Points—Five or Six Hundred Years From Now Supply Will Be Exhausted.

At the fiftieth meeting of the Institution of Mining Engineers in London Dr. Robert Thomas Moore, their President, talked on the subject of "The World's Supply of Coal."

He said the real coal age began in 1850. In that year the whole of the civilized world commenced to dig for coal. The world's output was at that time 130 million tons and ever since there had been a continuous growth in the world's production. A striking fact was that, in spite of the great endeavors which had been made to economize in the consumption of coal, the total consumption was still increasing. We were faced with the problem of how long the coal of the world would last. The world's supply was certainly not inexhaustible. It has been estimated that at the present rate of output the world's coal supply would be exhausted between 700 and 800 years hence. Dr Moore, concluding, said we were frequently presented with alarming pictures of Britain with its coal supply exhausted. Even assuming that it worked out in 800 years, he said, nobody could tell what would be the state of things at that time.

"It would be interesting, but idle, to prophesy," writes President Charles Richard Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin in the current issue of "The World's Work," "as to the changes in our social structure which will result when people begin to be pinched by meager soil, by lack of sufficient coal and wood. The people of that time will doubtless solve their problems as best they may, and speculations we might make at this time would certainly be far from future realization, but that the problem of pinching economy will confront our descendants is beyond all question."

All over the United States, especially at Niagara Falls and at western waterfalls, hydraulic power is already saving enormous quantities of coal in the generation of electric current for lighting and power purposes. In Denmark, low lying and windswept, much attention is given to the generation of electric power by wind mills, or wind motors. Automatic governors have been devised to keep down the speed under high wind pressure and when more current is produced than is required for immediate consumption, wind driven dynamos are pressed to storage batteries.

"White coal," or water power, is wasting every day in quantities sufficient to supply all the power needed for manufacturing, but until some plan of transmitting it to distant points be discovered the problems of manufacturing will still prove to be met largely by using coal. Yet there remains no doubt that human ingenuity will some day take from the air both heat and light as well as the power by which they are to be generated. The day is doubtless distant, yet not surely so, that will see this done. Meantime, such exhibitions will continue in season as the following from the Toledo Blade:

"Won't it be a joy to snake the shackles of the coal trust when wind motors and storage batteries are so perfected that every family can harness the northeasters and southwesters that blow over the back yard and turn the current into the chandeliers, the family cook stove and the base burners in the front room?"

PITTSBURG MILLS HAVE BUSY SEASON

More Being Done Now Than For Last Two Years—Furnaces Starting Up in District.

The forecast last week of increased endeavors of the railroads to prepare for a prosperous season was borne out by the reports from Pittsburg that the industrial concerns during the week received in proportion from the railroads a much greater tonnage than they have had in many months past. The railroads are ordering heavily now, and apparently in concert. One manufacturer has estimated the production of rails for 1910 at close to 3,000,000 tons, a new high record.

The 32 inch mill of the Homestead plant of the Steel Corporation was closed down during the week for the first time since 1907, owing to the inability of the open hearth furnaces there to supply it with sufficient steel. The output of the Duquesne and Braddock furnaces could not have kept this mill going, so great was the call for finished products. The No. 4 blast furnace of the Carnegie Steel Company at Sharon has been blown in after 18 months idleness. After a close down of two years the blast furnaces of the Sharpsville Furnace Company at Sharpsville will be blown in on July 1. Two more open hearth furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company at Youngstown, O., will resume at once. By the first of July practically every furnace in the Shenango valley will be in blast.

The furnaces and mills about Pittsburg are the busiest they have been for the past two years, and it is understood that there are a number of large iron and steel orders being held up now until the tariff question is off the boards. When that is disposed of the tonnage for the district is due for a large increase.

The outcome of the declaration of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, that after July 1st their mills will be all run Open Shop is the absorbing topic of discussion in the Pittsburg district. The Amalgamated Association has declared a strike but manufacturers are not apprehensive of the results. They believe that the association is making its last stand, and that, should there be a strike it can last but a brief period. The company says it has enough Open Shops running at the present time to care for the volume of business. The question has, however, not. The question has, however, hurried orders of those who feared they might be tied up in getting materials as early as they will need them.

Darr Mine to Resume.

It is reported at Smithton that the Darr mine will resume July 1.

SURPRISES IN ASSIGNING MINE INSPECTORS TO NEW DISTRICTS.

Chief James E. Roderick of the State Department of Mines Makes the Transfer of Several Coke Region Officials.

NEW DISTRICT IS ESTABLISHED

It Will Have Headquarters at California and Will Give the Monongahela Region Four Inspectors. Changes Made For Efficiency.

Sweeping changes in the locations of the State Mine Inspectors for the coming year were made by James E. Roderick, Chief of the State Department of Mines, according to a list given out by the Chief on Tuesday night. These changes are made to increase the efficiency of the department and of men individually. Governor Edwin S. Stuart sent word from Harrisburg that he would sign all the commissions last night.

By recommendation of the State Examining Board a new district, the Twenty-first, has been created with headquarters at California. The district will include portions of Fayette and Washington counties. F. W. Cunningham, inspector of the district at the time of the explosion in the Harwick mine, in his district, will be the inspector. The Monongahela district will thus get four inspectors, the others being at Monongahela City, Brownsville and Dravesburg, all these in a distance of about 35 miles. The boom in the district calls for the addition. The new Marianna mines will be in the new district.

The assignments of inspectors follows.

Dist.	Inspector.	Residence.
1	Alex. McCauch	Monongahela.
2.	C. H. Ross	Greensburg.
3	T. K. Adams	Mercer.
4.	Elias Philips	DuBois.
5.	Isaac G. Roby	Uniontown.
6.	T. D. Williams	Johnstown.
7	Arthur Neale	Crafton
8	Joseph Knapper	Philipsburg.
9	P. J. Welsh	Connellsville.
10	Joseph Williams	Altoona
11.	Daniel Blower	Scottdale
12	Roger Hampson	Punxsutawney.
13.	John F. Bell	Dravosburg
14.	David Young	Freeport.
15	Alex. Montgomery	Patton
16.	William Howarth	Brownsville.
17.	John I. Pratt	Pittsburg.
18.	Thomas Lowther	Tyrone.
19.	Chas. P. McGregor	Irwin
20.	Nicholas Evans	Somerset.
21.	F. W. Cunningham	California.

Thirty-four men who took the examinations in Pittsburg a few weeks ago passed successfully with averages ranging from 98.7 to 90 per cent. Of these, the first 21, arranged in the order in which came their percentages were appointed inspectors. The remaining 13 are held on the reserve list and will fill vacancies, should any arise. The names of those who were successful, arranged according to percentage made, follow:

I. C. Roby, C. H. Ross, Thomas K. Adams, Joseph Knapper, Elias Philips, T. D. Williams, Joseph Williams, Charles P. McGregor, Roger Hampson, Daniel Blower, F. W. Cunningham, Alex McCauch, John F. Bell, Alex Montgomery, William Howarth, Nicholas Evans, P. J. Walsh, Arthur Neale, David Young, John I. Pratt, T. S. Lowther, C. P. Byrne, Richard Maize, Edward Ghrod, Thomas Mathler, J. R. Somerville, William Lannon, William Gartrey, R. M. Walker, Israel Morris, Thomas Lowder, Thomas Furniss, T. H. Thompson, P. C. Callahan.

While the agitation was going on regarding the framing of new mining laws following several awful mine disasters, and a Commission appointed by Governor Stuart was at work, mine operators from Western Pennsylvania, appeared before the Commission and the committee of the Legislature and claimed that the existing laws covered all the grounds if properly enforced.

Chief Roderick's men have explicit instructions to enforce the laws, but where complaint has been made it was decided to put new men in the field. Among some of the important changes were the following: Transfer of T. D. Williams from Connellsville to Johnstown; David Young from Brownsville to Freeport; Alex McCauch from Scottdale to Monongahela; William Howarth from Monongahela to Brownsville; appointment of P. J. Welsh to Connellsville; transfer of Daniel Blower from Johnstown to Scottdale; F. W. Cunningham from Freeport to the new district at California; C. P. McGregor from Pittsburg to Irwin, to succeed the late W. J. Neilson, who recently committed suicide; Thomas Lowther from Somerset to Tyrone; Nicholas Evans from Tyrone to Somerset, and the appointment of Arthur Neale to Crafton.

All of the old inspectors have been retained. Of these T. K. Adams of Mercer, has been an inspector for 25 years; Messrs. Knapper, Ross and Phillips have been in the State service for 12 years; Mr. Roby has been an inspector for eight years.

UNITED STATES TIMBER CUT.

33,280,369,000 Feet Cut by 31,231 Saw Mills In 1908.

FELT BUSINESS DEPRESSION

And as a Result the Cut Was Lower Than That of the Previous Year. Illustrates How Forests Are Being Rapidly Cut Away—A Great Industry.

During the year 1908, 31 231 saw mills in the United States manufactured 33,289 369 000 feet of lumber, according to a preliminary report just issued by the Bureau of the Census These mills also cut 12,106,483,000 shingles and 2 986,684,000 lath Lumber manufacturing like every other industry, felt the effects of the business depression which began in October, 1907. Consequently the production in 1908 was below that for the previous year In 1907 the cut of 28,850 sawmills was 40,256,154,000 feet, the highest production ever recorded. Nothwithstanding therefore that in 1908 reports were received from eight per cent more mills than in 1907, the decrease in lumber cut reported by them was slightly over 17 per cent

Washington as for several years past, still ranks first among the States in lumber production, its cut in 1908 being 2,915,928,000 feet—a decrease of 22 8 per cent over the cut in 1907 Nearly all the lumber manufactured in Washington is Douglas fir, the market for which was seriously affected by the panic Louisiana ranks second, with 2,722 421 000 feet, a decrease of 250,000,000 feet or 8 4 per cent over the cut in 1907 Louisiana is first in the production of both yellow pine and cypress Cypress is a particularly useful and valuable wood and apparently the manufacturers of it did not suffer as severely from dull times as did the manufacturers of yellow pine and Douglas fir Mississippi was the third State in lumber production in 1908 with a total of 1,861,016,000 feet—a decrease of 11 per cent from the cut in 1907 Arkansas ranked fourth with 1,6.6 591 000 feet—a decrease of nearly 17 per cent over the previous year's output, and Wisconsin fifth with 1,613 315 000 feet against 2 00 279 000 feet in 1907 In Texas, where the lumber industry is confined almost exclusively to yellow pine, the falling off was very heavy The total cut of the State in 1908 was 1,524,008 000 feet—a decrease of 31 6 per cent over the cut in 1907 Eight other States manufactured more than one billion feet each of lumber last year In the order of importance they were Michigan, Oregon Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Alabama North Carolina and West Virginia California and Maine, other States which reported more than a billion feet each in 1907, went just below that figure in 1908 The totals for a few States were greater in 1908 than in 1907, but this was chiefly due to the larger number of reports secured in those States in 1908 In Georgia, for instance, a particularly close canvass increased the number of mills reporting nearly one third while the resulting increase in reports of total production was only six per cent In Massachusetts 610 mills reported a cut of 384,526,000 feet in 1908 as compared with a cut of 364 2.1 000 feet by 518 mills in 1907 In Colorado, 254 mills cut 182 036 000 feet in 1908, while in 1907, 230 mills cut 154 239,000 feet A particularly large gain in mills reporting was made in Oklahoma. In 1907 129 mills in that State cut 140 015,000 feet while in 1908 214 mills cut 158,756 000 feet

While there are many very large sawmills in the United States the small mills far outnumber the large ones, and it is particularly interesting to note how many of these small mills there are in the States which are not now of first rank in lumber production The statistics for New York were collected by the Forest, Fish and Game Commission of that State, which secured reports from 2 391 mills In Pennsylvania 2,224 mills reported to the Census Bureau and in Virginia, 1,937 mills In North Carolina reports came from 1 740 mills, and in Kentucky from 1 530 mills The number of mills reporting from Tennessee was only 10 less than from Kentucky In West Virginia, Georgia, Missouri, Ohio, and Indiana between 1 000 and 1 110 mills each were engaged in cutting lumber last year. The average output per mill was 350,000 in New York, and 5 260,000 feet in Louisiana, these two States presenting nearly the extremes of production by small and large mills

Yellow pine Douglas fir white pine, oak, hemlock and spruce in the order named were the woods cut into lumber in the largest quantity Yellow pine has ranked first since it surpassed white pine in the later nineties and it is still far in the lead More recently, white pine has also been superseded by Douglas fir, so that now it occupies third place

Washington has been the principal shingle producing State since the use of red cedar shingles became general, and it supplied three-fifths of the total output of shingles last year. Among the other shingle producing States Michigan, Louisiana, Maine and California were the most important The shingles cut in Michigan and Maine are chiefly of white cedar, those in Louisiana of cypress, and those in California of redwood Lath are generally a by product of lumber manufacture, and are made to some extent from almost every wood that is cut into lumber Among the kinds of lath which are most prominent are white pine, Douglas fir spruce, yellow pine, cypress and hemlock

JONES & LAUGHLIN BUY BIG COAL TRACT

Take Over Part of Pittsburg Buffalo Company's Holdings and Will Develop It.

The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company have purchased a large acreage of coal from the Pittsburg Buffalo Company, lying in Washington county. It is reported that the deal covers 5 500 acres and the purchase price was around $4,000,000

The object of the coal purchase was for the purpose of supplying the new Aliquippa plant of the company now building A battery of 888 coke ovens will be built on the new tract The tract adjoins property already owned by the Jones & Laughlin company

The Pittsburg & Westmoreland Coal Company bought up a block of 16 000 acres of the valuable deposit, and the Lackawanna Steel Company through a purchase of the Ellsworth properties and some additional lands secured 10 000 acres The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company now has more than 20 000 acres all of which is of the same quality as the old Connellsville basin vein The remaining 4 000 to 5 000 acres are held by the Pittsburg Buffalo Company

Of the old Connellsville Basin seam there was about 80,000 acres but 50 per cent of this is worked out leaving as much in the old field as is owned in the new field by the two big independent steel and tow big coal companies

Coke ovens are being built on the properties of the Pittsburg & Westmoreland Coal Company and the Lackawanna Steel Company, while the Pittsburg Buffalo Company proposes to build ovens on its tract

President John H Jones of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company is not in Pittsburg, and will not return until about July 1 President B F Jones Jr of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, yesterday admitted the purchase of the additional acreage from the Pittsburg Buffalo Interests because it was desirable for the future coke supply of the steel company The new tract is contiguous to coal land already owned and will be held in reserve so no developments will be made there at once

ON WAY HERE.

Coal Men Will See Operations in Connellsville Field

JOHNSTOWN, June 2—T E Houston and James Collins of Elkins, W Va and F H Benedict of Cincinnati Ohio representing large coal interests in the Pocahontas field came into Johnstown last night from Windber and after a night's rest at the Crystal set off in their automobile for Connellsville Mr Houston's party started from Philadelphia the other day planning to make an overland trip and visit several large operations en route They spent yesterday inspecting the Berwind White plant at Windber and were impressed with that fine property Daniel Lewis formerly employed by Berwind White at Horatio and now connected with one of Mr Houston's properties, is also with the party

Mine Trouble Settled

The trouble at the Black Diamond mine, near Monongahela City, has been adjusted and the mine resumed operations today in full The miners were dissatisfied with the check weighman, James Snowball

FIELD NEWS IN CONCISE FORM.

Alexander Dunbar Alexander Holsinger and Henry K Siebeneck are applicants for a charter of incorporation for the Gates Coal & Coke Company which will operate in Pennsylvania

Eli T. Conror who has managed mines in Pennsylvania and West Virginia for several years has established himself in business as a consulting engineer in Philadelphia

An order has been placed by the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company with the Standard Steel Car Company for 25 gondola freight cars each costing from $800 to $900 This is $100 or $200 lower than two years ago

The output of the Pittsburg Coal Company for the five months from January 1 to June 1 was [illegible]1000 tons ahead of the same period last year

The School of Mines of the University of Pennsylvania has made arrangements to open a real coal mine on the school property at Pittsburg. The work will be superintended by engineers of the Pittsburg Coal Company it is said When they reach the coal it will be worked by the students as a part of their regular course Also it is expected that they will get enough coal to supply the buildings of the school.

L W Copelin of Toledo, O, won his suit against the Laughlin Coal Company of Altoona, for breach of contract. He sued for $5 000 damages for their not furnishing coal during the strike of 1902 In his charge to the jury Judge Shull said that if there was a breach of contract the measure of damages would be the difference between the contract and market prices A verdict for $4 [illegible] less a [illegible] bill owed the defendant was awarded Copelin

Fifteen hundred steel cars representing an expenditure of $1 500 000 are being delivered in 20 trains of 7 cars each from the Pressed Steel Car Company to the Virginian Railroad The cars are designed for the heavy tonnage of that road and carry much weight than the average car

The trouble over the checkweighman at the Black Diamond mine near Monongahela was settled by the company giving the objectionable check weighman other work The miners then resumed operations in full

A charter has been granted the Brothers Valley Coal Company Mc Donaldton with $5 000 capitalization Henry Gross of Fiogu is president

In order to determine the amount of coal required to haul a freight train from Harrisburg to Altoona and to decide whether it is more economical to make up a long train or a short one the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad have inaugurated a system of keeping account of the coal consumed When the engine starts West a certain amount of coal in bags of 100 pounds each is taken on instead of filling the tender as usual A record of this weight is taken and the average is then figured out by the number of cars on the train By gradually increasing the number of cars the pulling power of a specified amount of coal is obtained

The Fairmont Coal Company, of Fairmont W Va is sending out bulletins, modeled something after the government bulletins on matters of interest to the coal trade No 12 is relative to the sampling of commercial coal, and No 1 , the most recent on testing miners oil The bulletins are of great educational value

Samuel M Sexton, for many years editor of the United Mine Workers Journal is back in the harness again as editor of the Hymera Herald of Hymera, Ind

H Watson General Manager of the Fireka Fire Brick Works at Dunbar when in town the other day said that his firm is having a very good trade now and running full capacity steadily He says he notices an improving demand for the oven brick of which they make a specialty

The School of Mines of the University of Pittsburg dedicated last week is three stories high and has a total floor space of 21 000 square feet The School of Engineering which will be dedicated in September will be five stories high and a total floor area of 35 000 square feet

George W Schleuderberg General Manager of the Pittsburg Coal Company, will retire from that position on July 1 He will travel for a while and then devote his time to private interests

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN

The Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, June 19, 1909.

Total Ovens	In Blast.	Name of Works	Name of Operators	P O Address.
261	200	Acme	W J Rainey	New York N Y
80		Acme	Penn Coke Co	Uniontown
375	250	Adelaide	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]00	250	Alverton No. 1	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
104	104	Alverton No 2	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
90	90	Atlas No 1	Cambria Steel Co	Dunbar
397	350	Baggaley	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
182	130	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
120		Bethany	Majestic Coke Co	Uniontown
300	250	Bitner	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
56	73	Bourne	Wharton Furnace Co	Uniontown
120	170	Boyer	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co	Greensburg
240	240	Brinkerton	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
216	160	Buckeye	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
30		Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Company	Mt Pleasant
260	210	Calumet	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
57	20	Carbon	Keystone Coal & Coke Co	Greensburg
32	32	Carolyn	Peerless Connellsville Coke Co	Connellsville
303	300	Central	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
54	26	Chester	E A Humphries & Co	Scottdale
100	100	Clare	Clare Coke Co	Greensburg
108	90	Clarissa	James Cochran Sons Co	Dawson
120	120	Coalbrook	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
400	400	Collier	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
400	3[illegible]0	Continental No 1	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
326	[illegible]00	Continental No 2	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
300	300	Continental No 3	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
120	120	Crossland	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
333	[illegible]40	Davidson	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
40		Dexter	J R Stauffer & Co	Scottdale
230	200	Dorothy	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
50		Dunn	Dunn-Connellsville Coke Co.	Brownsville
40	40	Ellen No 1	Whyel Coke Co	Uniontown
51	[illegible]	Ellen No 2	Whyel Coke Co	Uniontown
50	50	Elizabeth	Unity Connellsville Coke Co	Greensburg
218	215	Elm Grove	W J Rainey	New York N Y
43		Enterprise	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
186	125	Fort Hill	W J Rainey	New York N Y
[illegible]		Foundry	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
50	50	Franklin	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale
[illegible]		Frick	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
101		Gilmore	Gilmore Coke Co	Uniontown
408	[illegible]	Grace	W J Rainey	New York N Y
272	272	Hecla No 1	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
500	500	Hecla No 2	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
300	300	Hecla No 3	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
60	60	Hester	[illegible] Coal & Coke Co	Masontown
120	50	Henry Clay	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
20		Home	Stauffer & Wiley	Scottdale
[illegible]	280	Hostetter	Hostetter Connellsville Coke Co	Pittsburg
100	[illegible]	Humphreys	Bessemer Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	200	Juniata	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
20		Junction	Marietta-Gamer Coal & Coke Co	Connellsville
[illegible]	305	[illegible]	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
500	400	Leisenring No 1	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
600	400	Leisenring No 2	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
501	400	Leisenring No 3	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
308	308	Leith	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	200	Lemont No 1	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
350	300	Lemont No 2	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
30	20	Little Sunshine	King Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]		Love	C'ville-Mutual Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale
45	45	Madison	United Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
40	40	[illegible]	[illegible] Coke Co.	Uniontown
205	85	Mahoning	Cambria Steel Co	Dunbar
510	460	Mammoth	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	400	Marguerite	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
20	20	Marion	Marion Coke Co	Udell Pa
40		Marthabel	Northern Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
155	129	Morgan	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
3[illegible]0	[illegible]	Mt Braddock	W J Rainey	New York, N Y
100	100	Mt Pleasant	Mt Pleasant Connellsville Coke Co	Greensburg Pa
40		Mullen.	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	115	Mutual	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
22	22	Myers	Brownfield C'ville Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]	57	Nellie	Brown & Cochran	Dawson
202	[illegible]	Oliphant	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
228	210	Oliver No 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co	Pittsburg
450	450	Oliver No 2.	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co	Pittsburg
300	200	Oliver No 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co	Pittsburg
206		Painter	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
459	202	Paul	W J Rainey	New York, N Y
25		Pennsville	Pennsville Coke Co	Pennsville
15		Perry	Perry Mining Co.	Perry
400	[illegible]	Phillips	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
186		Rainey	W J Rainey	New York, N Y
445	300	Redstone	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	[illegible]	Revere	W J Rainey	New York N Y
26		Sapper	Shannon Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown
110	110	Semet Solvay	Dunbar Furnace Co	Dunbar
42		Shannon	Shannon Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
56		Shirey	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown
445	[illegible]	Shoaf	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	100	Southwest No 1	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
252	100	Southwest No 2	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	120	Southwest No 3	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]		Southwest No 4	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
61	6	Spring Grove	Cochran Bros.	Dawson
901	[illegible]	Standard	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
[illegible]		Sterling No [illegible]	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	110	Stewart	Stewart Iron Co	Uniontown
121		Summit	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
40	40	Thomas	Whyel Coke Co	Uniontown
56		Tip Top	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
464	400	Trotter	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]		Tyrone	American Coal Mining Co	Pittsburg
70		Union	W J Rainey	New York N Y
350	[illegible]	United	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	[illegible]	Valley	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
80	100	Veteran.	Veteran Coke Co	Greensburg
200		White	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	200	Whitney	Hostetter Connellsville Coke Co	Pittsburg
300	300	Wynn	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
500	[illegible]	[illegible]	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
241	240	Youngstown	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg

COKE OVEN BRICK

Ask Us

How we can reduce your coke oven repair brick costs We have figures to show.

We Manufacture

The best crowns and liners. Spalling, fusing and wear reduced to the minimum Our fronts, trunnels and tile are of the highest quality.

Remember

You cannot use the old standard of brick under modern conditions.

In the Long Ovens

Our brick are the only ones that stood the test

Crowns

That do not squeeze or fuse.

Liners

That show a minimum of spalling, fusion and wear.

HARBISON-WALKER REFRACTORIES COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PA.

New Railroad Projected

It is reported that within the next few weeks that the Baltimore & Ohio will send a force of men to the Bens creek valley, near Johnstown, to open up a railroad for the Merchants' Coal Company to operate the Kennerly tract of coal

BESSEMER COKE CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPPERS OF

Genuine Standard Connellsville Coke.

Furnace, Foundry and Crushed Coke.

Mines and Ovens in Connellsville Region. Direct Connections with all Railroads Entering the Region.

OFFICES:

LEWIS BLOCK, PITTSBURG, PA

INDIVIDUAL CARS.

C. M. WOLFF, General Agent.

Hostetter Connellsville Coke Company,

HIGHEST GRADE

Connellsville Coke

Furnace and Foundry Orders Solicited.

Branch Office, Carnegie Building, Pittsburg, Pa. (BELL TELEPHONE, 694 COURT)

M. M. COCHRAN, Pres. W. HARRY BROWN, Vice Pres. JOHN H. Wurtz, Sec. & Treas.

Washington Coal & Coke Co.

General Office, DAWSON, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

5,000 TONS DAILY CAPACITY. INDIVIDUAL CARS.

YOUGHIOGHENY COAL. STEAM. GAS. COKING.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE. FOUNDRY. FURNACE. CRUSHED.

Shipments via B. & O. R. R. and P. & L. E. R. R. and Connections.

Sales Office: PITTSBURG, PA.

N. P. HYNDMAN, Sales Agent.
H. R. HYNDMAN, Assistant Sales Agent.

Pickands-Magee Co.,

Connellsville Coke

FURNACE FOUNDRY AND CRUSHED

GAS STEAM AND SMITHING COAL

Orders and Correspondence Solicited.

GENERAL OFFICE, FRICK BUILDING ANNEX PITTSBURG PA.

SHIPPING OFFICE, FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING UNIONTOWN PA.

OMISSIONS ARE POINTED OUT.

Criticism of Articles On the the Properties of Steel Corporation.

HOW LONG THE ORE SHOULD LAST

Some of the Things Omitted From Certain Financial Articles Are Given in Detail and Explained Figuring Ore Values Paramount

At frequent intervals digests appear in the financial press of the value of properties of the United States Steel Corporation. One such has just appeared in the Wall Street Journal. There is a certain style followed in all such articles which is open to criticism as it uniformly omits certain points which are germane to the subject says the American Metal Market.

One of these points is the omission of reference to the Steel Corporation's bonds, the assumption being made that expenditures for improvements or extensions are to be credited to the common stock. This article points out that the Corporation since organization has increased its surplus from $[illegible] 000 to $[illegible] 000 has spent $[illegible] 000 for new construction and extraordinary replacements and has increased its net liquid assets by $[illegible] 000 000 making a total of $44[illegible] 000 000 which is equal to nearly $88 a share on the common stock. Probably this is arithmetically equal but the point should not be omitted that prior to the common stock the Corporation has $[illegible] 000 000 of bonds and $[illegible] 000 000 of preferred stock. The question should be asked and answered: Was it on the common stock?

Another omission is the question of interest in figuring ore values, which question is paramount. The article mentions the Northern ore properties is inventoried at $[illegible] 000 000 at 50 cents a ton on 1 [illegible] 000 000 tons. In another place the article speaks of the ore lasting [illegible] years, but we prefer to estimate the ore life on a more definite basis. In our issue of June 8th we found the Corporation's blast furnace capacity was 14 000 000 tons including the Tennessee company and excluding the second four Gary furnaces. Reversing this, we have 14 000 000 tons capacity dependent on the Northern ore, and as most of it is rather lean we take two tons of ore to a ton pig iron making 28 000 000 tons a year which into 1 [illegible]00 000 000 tons gives 54 years. Take it [illegible] when would be better for the financial journals' argument.

If the ore is to be used up by a like amount each year and is to last 50 years, then of each [illegible] tons [illegible] will be mined each year. If the ton of ore as mined is worth 50 cents, then the present worth of the last ton mined is only [illegible] cents, since that amount at compound interest for 50 years at [illegible] per cent will equal 50 cents. But suppose the [illegible] is capitalized at 50 cents, which is equivalent to taking it at 50 cents and not getting delivery for 50 years, then it will have to bring $9.21 at the end of the period for [illegible] cents invested at compound interest will amount to $9.21 in 50 years. This arithmetic we submit is enough to show that anyone is going to burn his fingers who talks about hundreds of millions of tons of ore being worth 50 cents a dollar or any such sum when mining must be spread over half a century. Everybody knows all this but somehow it is the fashion to forget about it when talking of ore and the Steel Corporation, possibly because Wall Street having to have an explanation of everything must have an explanation of the present prices of Steel Corporation stocks and this poor explanation is better than none.

BIG MORTGAGE FILED IN SOMERSET

Records a Deed of Trust for $7 500 000 Given by the Merchants Coal Company

SOMERSET, June 19.—A mortgage or deed of trust for $7 500 000, probably the largest mortgage ever placed on record in Somerset county, has been entered in the office of Recorder Norman E. Berkey. The Merchants Coal Company gives this mortgage to the Farmers Loan & Trust Company of New York. The security for the amount is all the property of the Merchants Coal Company in Somerset county. The holdings of this corporation are enormous and are estimated at from [illegible] to [illegible] acres. The mortgage also covers all machinery and so forth.

It is set forth in the mortgage that the company was in need of large sums of money for acquiring new coal property and or improving their mines. There will be a bond issue of 7 [illegible] 00 five per cent bonds of a par value of $1 000 each.

The mortgage itself covers 500 type written pages and is one of the largest conveyances ever placed on record in this county. An ordinary mortgage record will be nearly filled with it.

Subscribe for the Weekly Courier.

BATH HOUSE FOR MINES.

One of the Leading Features Planned for Marianna

Bids will be asked next week for construction work aggregating nearly $600 000 contemplated by the Pittsburg Buffalo Coal Company at Marianna, the model mining town in Washington county. An immense bath house for miners capable of accommodating 1 500 persons is included in the plans. It will be located between Agnes and Rachel mine shafts on the banks of Ten Mile creek.

A general store will be among the first new buildings erected. To the 100 buff brick dwellings now occupied will be added immediately 100 double eight and ten room houses, 2 three room and [illegible] five room structures.

The adjoining mines have been running double turn for several months and additional housing accommodations have become imperative. Extensive additions will be made to operating appliances. Contracts have been let for 20 new air locomotives and compressors to supply power.

STEEL CORPORATION AND EMPLOYES' STOCK

Appears That Preferred Stock Sold By Corporation to Employes Averages $86.44 a Share

A table has been prepared showing the amount of stock subscribed for by employes of the United States Steel Corporation at the different offerings in recent years. The proportion to on which the statement is [illegible] says The American Metal Market is that the employes have a possible profit of the difference between the total purchase price and the present market value of the shares. It is to be considered however that very considerable sales of these stock have been made from time to time in the past six years. The table shows the amount of stock subscribed for by employes each year since the profit sharing plan became operative, the price paid and the cost:

	Preferred stock	Shares of pr[illegible] taken	Total cost
1909	$11[illegible] 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
1908	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1907	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1906	100 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
1905	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1904	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1903	[illegible]	45 [illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	$[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common stock			
1903	$[illegible]	[illegible]	$[illegible] 000

Total cost to employees $[illegible]
Present market value $[illegible]
*Average

It thus appears that the preferred stock sold by the Steel Corporation to employes averages $86.44 a share.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL STATISTICS GIVEN

Bulletin No. 81 Just Issued by Bureau of Labor Department of Commerce Has Interesting Figures

Bulletin No. 81 of the Bureau of Labor Department of Commerce and Labor just issued contains the following statistics of Pennsylvania coal:

Bituminous	
Mines in operation	1 [illegible]
Miners	118 [illegible]
Inside workmen	[illegible]
Outside workmen	[illegible]
Aggregate wages paid miners	$[illegible] 974 51[illegible]
Aggregate wages paid inside workmen	$11 611 [illegible]
Average days in operation	[illegible]
Average yearly earnings (all employes)	$603 [illegible]
Average yearly earnings (miners only)	*
Average daily wages (all employes)	$[illegible]
Average daily wages (miners only)	**
Number of tons mined and marketed	149 [illegible] 96
Market value of product	$174 [illegible]
Average tons mined per miner per year	1 [illegible]
Average tons mined per miner per day	4 [illegible]
Anthracite	
Mines in operation	294
Miners	41 0[illegible]
Inside workmen	[illegible]
Outside workmen	48 [illegible]
Aggregate wages paid miners	$20 [illegible]
Aggregate wages paid inside workmen	35 883 929
Aggregate wages paid outside workmen	23 [illegible] 064
Average days in operation	[illegible]
Average yearly earnings (all employes)	$5[illegible] 44
Average yearly earnings (miners only)	$717 0[illegible]
Average daily wages (all employes)	$ [illegible]
Average daily wages (miners only)	$ [illegible]
Number of tons mined and marketed	[illegible] 040
Market value of product	$[illegible]
Average tons mined per miner per year	1 [illegible]
Average tons mined per miner per day	[illegible]

*Miners pick $[illegible] miners machine $[illegible]
**Miners pick $[illegible] miners machine $[illegible]

OPTIONS ON 5 000 ACRES

J F Overholt Has Big Tract in Cambria County

J F Overholt president of the Shade Coal Company with mines at Scalp Level in Cambria county has taken options on about 5 000 acres of coal land between Stoyestown and Hooversville and of the fuel lying in what is known as the Turkeyfoot. It is understood that most of the options expire July 10, which is the case with that held on the coal owned by Judge W. H. Keim of Johnstown. John O. Rauch of Jenners is associated with Mr Overholt, whose home is at Mt Pleasant.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN

The Lower Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday June 19, 1909

Total Ovens	In Blast	Name of Works	Name of Operators	P O Address
10		Adah	Adah Coke Company	Uniontown
[illegible]		A[illegible]	[illegible] & W[illegible] Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]	42	Ann [illegible]	[illegible]	Uniontown
133		Atcheson	[illegible] & S[illegible] Co	Gans
0		Baxter Ridge	Baxter Ridge Coal & [illegible] Co	Uniontown
1[illegible]0	100	Bridgeport	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	4[illegible]0	Brier Hill	[illegible]	Uniontown
20		Br[illegible]	[illegible] Coke Co	Uniontown
60		Brownsville	[illegible] Coke Co	Brownsville
[illegible]	4[illegible]	Buffington	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
30		[illegible]	Smith[illegible] & Coke Co	Smithfield
[illegible]	157	Century	[illegible]	Brownsville
[illegible]		Champion	[illegible] Connellsville Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]		Coffman	[illegible] Coke Co	Uniontown
500	500	Colonial No 1	[illegible]	Pittsburg
[illegible]		Colonial No 2	Colonial Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]		Colonial No 3	[illegible]	Pittsburg
[illegible]	300	Colonial No 4	[illegible]	Pittsburg
[illegible]	50	Cyrilla	[illegible] Coke Co	Masontown
130	[illegible]	Crystal	[illegible] Coke Co	Smithfield
[illegible]	250	Dearth	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	[illegible]	Donald No 1	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co	Uniontown
122	64	Donald No 2	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dorothea	Iron City Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
44	[illegible]	Dorothy	[illegible] Creek Coke Co	Uniontown
72		E Connellsville	E Connellsville Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]	400	Edenborn	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
149	14[illegible]	E[illegible]	[illegible] Coke Co	Uniontown
80	80	Eleanor	[illegible] Coke Co	Masontown
3		F[illegible]	[illegible] Fayette Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]	2[illegible]0	[illegible]	[illegible] Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]	8	F[illegible]	[illegible]	Scottdale
400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Co	Pittsburg
50	[illegible]	Frances	[illegible] Coal & Coke Co	Masontown
80		[illegible]	[illegible] Coke Co	Uniontown
31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Co	Connellsville
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible] Connellsville Coke Co	Uniontown
490	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	100	Herbert	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	[illegible]	Hoover	[illegible]	McClellandtown
[illegible]	1[illegible]	H[illegible]	[illegible]	Uniontown
100		H[illegible]stead	[illegible] Co & Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]		LaBelle	[illegible]	[illegible]
220	[illegible]	Lafayette	[illegible]	Hele
462	400	Lambert	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
16	366	Leckrone	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
4[illegible]0	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scottdale
2[illegible]0	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pittsburg
1[illegible]		M[illegible]	[illegible] Coke Co	Connellsville
101	50	[illegible]	W[illegible] Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	100	[illegible]	M[illegible] Co	[illegible] Ohio
100	1[illegible]0	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pittsburg
60		[illegible]	[illegible] Coal & Coke Co	[illegible] Junction
[illegible]		New Salem	[illegible] Coke Co	New Salem
[illegible]	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	Uniontown
50	[illegible]	Orient	[illegible]	Uniontown
54	[illegible]	[illegible] No 1	[illegible]	Uniontown
168	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Coke Co	Uniontown
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40[illegible]	[illegible]	Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]
1[illegible]0	[illegible]	[illegible] Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ronco	[illegible]	[illegible]
1[illegible]	149	R[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
58	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Uniontown
60	[illegible]	Shamrock	[illegible]	Uniontown
16	60	Smock	[illegible]	Uniontown
[illegible]		Sterling	[illegible]	Uniontown
160	[illegible]	Thompson No 1	[illegible]	Pittsburg
[illegible]	1[illegible]	Thompson No 2	[illegible] Coke Co	Pittsburg
150		Tere[illegible]	[illegible]	Masontown
148	14[illegible]	Tower Hill No 1	Tower Hill Connellsville Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tower Hill No 2	Tower Hill [illegible] Co	Uniontown
150		Virginia	[illegible]	Uniontown
50[illegible]	[illegible]	Washington No 1	W[illegible] Coal & Coke Co	Dawson
600	29[illegible]	Washington No 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co	Dawson

THE MODERN BRICK FOR MODERN COKE OVENS

ONLY GOOD CLAY MAKES GOOD BRICKS

YOU KNOW THAT.

We Have the Best Clay, Proven So by Analysis.

The Eureka Fire Brick Works,

BELL TELEPHONE 49 DUNBAR. MT. BRADDOCK, PA.

FLINT CLAY TILE (not shale) AND SHAPES OUR SPECIALTY

Iron and Steel's Strange Turns; Is Either a Prince or a Pauper.

Possibly there never was an important industry which showed until [illegible] responsibility [illegible] of its measuring stick is the iron and steel industry. It [illegible] has [illegible] several times [illegible] Mr [illegible] [illegible] still [illegible] [illegible] per but become [illegible] by changing its measuring stick [illegible] most in a [illegible] the length of [illegible] its products at [illegible] low [illegible]. Its history [illegible] although in 18[illegible] all previous records [illegible] In 1899 [illegible] consumer itself truly [illegible] prices but [illegible] years later [illegible] more material and considered that [illegible] closed up shop [illegible] was doing nothing.

The iron and steel trade set up its own standard by increasing [illegible] the capacity in the most [illegible] and light headed way and then expects the public to keep up to the counter every business day in the year and purchase accordingly. If the public's demand is one per cent beyond the capacity which has happened to be [illegible] the trade is prosperous; if it is [illegible] per cent under the trade is doing nothing.

The United States consumed an enormous amount of iron and steel in 1908 and it is consuming a still more enormous amount this year. There was not one single day last year when there was not more pig iron produced than was produced in the day of heaviest production in 1890. [illegible] In [illegible] the [illegible] per cent [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] now [illegible] not [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] time and [illegible] has been produced [illegible] [illegible] in any year [illegible] [illegible] of any year [illegible] [illegible] times as much [illegible] have built [illegible] miles [illegible] than in any year [illegible] [illegible] and quadruple the rate [illegible] prior to 1880. [illegible] we have [illegible] and [illegible] producing (exports excluded) for every man woman and child in the United States every week—ninety [illegible] people and fifty two weeks in the year—the following:

Three fourths of a pound of wire.
More than three fourths of a pound of rail.
Half a pound of structural shapes.
Three quarters of a pound of plates.
One third of a pound of sheets.
Three [illegible] of a square foot of tin plate.
Two and a half pounds of bars, hoops etc.
Four pounds of iron castings.

These and other finished iron and steel products make a total of twelve or thirteen pounds each week for every man woman and child in the country. What have you and your family done with your quota each week? Did you know you were using it?—American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report.

FURNACE COMPANY RESTORES OLD WAGES

Dunbar Company Announces That They Will Become Effective July 16

DUNBAR, June 21.—The Dunbar Furnace Company this morning brought happiness to the hearts of its many workmen by announcing that it would pay the old rate of wages which were reduced in April. The notices were posted this morning and read.

On July 16 1909 the wages paid at the Dunbar furnace, Semet Solvay sand mill, electric plant and the New Haven & Dunbar Railroad will be restored to the old basis paid April 15, 1909.

The action was a voluntary one and when the men read the notices this morning they were delighted.

GEO. S. BATON BUSY LETTING CONTRACTS

Drawing Plans For Extension of Isabella Connellsville Plant and For Coal Machinery

George S. Baton, formerly of Uniontown, in Scottdale, who has large interests in the region and is now located in Pittsburg, is preparing plans for an extension to be made by the Isabella Connellsville Coke Company of East Riverside, where the company will sink two coal shafts [illegible] depth of 150 feet and later will build 600 coke ovens at the plant.

Engineer Baton has also awarded the contracts to the Link Belt Company of Chicago for coal washing machinery to be installed for the Sans Bois Coal Company at Fort Smith, Ark.

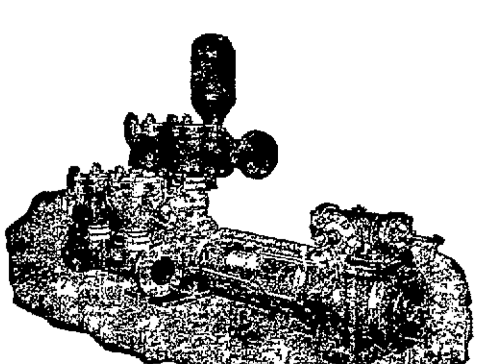
Yough Steam Pumps

—MANUFACTURED BY—

BOYTS, PORTER & COMPANY,

Connellsville, Pa., U. S. A.

Vertical Deep Well Pumps Heavy and Light Pressure Pumps
Wood Lined Mine Pumps With Pot Valve Water Chambers

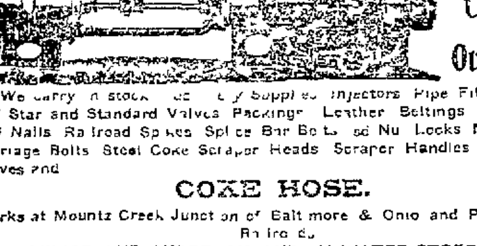


Mine Pumps Tank Pumps Electrical Power Pumps
Hydraulic Pumps Compound Pumps Sinking Pumps
Special Boiler Feed Pumps With Self Grinding Bronze Valves.
Pumps for Every Kind of Service in Piston and Plunger Patterns.
PUMPS BUILT FOR OPERATION BY STEAM, COMPRESSED AIR or ELECTRICITY.

Connellsville Machine & Car Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE LAFAYETTE STEAM PUMP,



Engines, Mine Fans, Larries, Pit Cars, Cages, Coal Screens, Coke Crushers, Coke Barrows, Sheave Wheels, Drums, Universal Dump Cars and Complete

Outfits for Coal and Coke Works.

We carry in stock [illegible] Supplies Injectors Pipe Fittings Jenkins' Star and Standard Valves Packings Leather Beltings Steel Iron and Nails Railroad Spikes Splice Bar Bolts and Nut Locks Machine and Carriage Bolts Steel Coke Scraper Heads Scraper Handles Coke Oven Valves and

COKE HOSE.

Works at Mountz Creek Junction of Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads.
OFFICE AND STORE 309 AND 311 WATER STREET.
Connellsville, Pa.

COCHRAN BROS.

MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPPERS OF

Coal and Coke.

Main Office: DAWSON, PA.

OFFICERS:

W. H. COCHRAN, President. H. T. COCHRAN, Gen. Manager.
A. J. COCHRAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

RAILROAD WEIGHTS TO GOVERN SETTLEMENTS.

J P BRENNEN President
J V THOMPSON, Vice President.
ANDREW A THOMPSON, Treasurer
W G ROCK, Sec'y and Asst Treasurer.

Thompson Connellsville Coke Co.

STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE FURNACE COKE.

WORKS	CONNECTIONS	OFFICE
Thompson No 1 and 2, Near Republic Station, Fayette County, Pa.	Pennsylvania R. R. Pittsburg & Lake Erie R. R. Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	1104 Diamond Bank Building Pittsburg, Pa.

OUR COKE IS OF HIGHEST QUALITY. ANALYSES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

As all of our drawing is done by the Mechanical Extractor, none of the Foundry Coke is eliminated. Purchasers are consequently assured of a uniform quality of Furnace Coke.

HERBERT Du PUY, President JOHN C NEFF, Gen Mgr

Connellsville Central Coke Co.

General and Sales Office, 1211 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa
Works—Low Phos No 1, Herbert No 2, near Uniontown, Pa.

Standard Connellsville Coke

MONTHLY CAPACITY 25,000 TONS. P. R. R., P. & L. E. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. CONNECTIONS

Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure.
Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely mechanically handled thus eliminating by screening all dust and dirt.
Blossom ash blown from ovens by new process of compressed air before coke is drawn.

ANALYSES FURNISHED ON REQUEST.

The Weekly Courier.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice, Connellsville, Pa.

THE COURIER COMPANY
Publishers.

The Daily Courier.
The Weekly Courier.

H. P. SNYDER,
President and Managing Editor.
J. H. S. STIMMELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Office, The Courier Building, 127½ W. Main Street, Connellsville, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY, $3.00 per year; 1c per copy.
WEEKLY, $1.00 per year; 5c per copy.

ADVERTISING.
DISPLAY rates on application.
CLASSIFIED.—One cent per word.
READING NOTICES.—7c per line.
LEGAL.—10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each additional insertion.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, '09.

TWO IMPORTANT POINTS ABOUT THE COKE MERGER.

The Courier does not profess to to speak for the Connellsville coke merger people, though it has enjoyed a reasonable measure of their confidence. It has, however, striven to give its readers all the news all the time without bias and with a strict regard for the facts.

This should be the rule of reputable newspapers, but when news is scarce it is a common custom for space-writers to weave a fanciful story about such facts as there may be; and, if there are none at all in sight, to resort to fiction.

A great deal of fiction has been written about the coke merger, because the financial interests back of it have chosen, for reasons of their own, to keep their identity under cover. Speculation regarding this feature of the merger has consequently been frequent and farreaching. This curiosity has been natural, but it has at no time seriously affected the status of the operator who has optioned his plant, because as a business man his natural wit tells him that the preliminary expenses of this proposed merger are so heavy as to make it impossible that any penniless promoter "peddling options" should be back of it. Evidently it has backing of means.

While that backing is sufficiently strong in all probability to pour "a flood of gold" into the coke region, as one paper expressed it, the history of consolidations shows that it is never necessary to pay out all the purchase money of merged industrial interests, or any considerable portion of it. Most business men know a good thing when they are shown. It is necessary, however, for the underwriters to be able to meet all demands. They are in the position of the banker.

It is evident from the procedure of the merger people that they will be able to show that they have a good investment, because:

1. They are consolidating a profitable industry practically without watering the stock; and.

2. Their proposition is one with an immediate earning capacity.

The option prices of the properties, we are informed, are not only reasonable, but upon the whole cheap.

The properties themselves are going concerns. They are developments, for the most par' in actual operation. To develop a coking coal tract the mine must be opened and the coke ovens built, and if the plant is of considerable size this work requires upwards of two years. In the meantime there is no earning power in the investment. The coke merger will be composed of numerous plants in actual operation. Their earnings will be immediate and liberal. The dividends of the company, it is reasonable to conclude, will be guaranteed from the very moment of its formation.

The Connellsville coke business has always been a highly profitable one save when the operators themselves by ruinous cutting of prices have made it otherwise. The primary object of this consolidation is to prevent such bad business practises and to procure at all times for Connellsville coke proper and profitable prices.

It is true that the merger will not include all of the independent operations, but it will include enough of them to make the market prices with the coöperation of those who for one reason or another find it inadvisable or impossible at this time to merge their interests. This coöperation has been pledged, and the pledge is good, because the interests of the operators making it lie in keeping it. There could be no better guarantee of its being kept.

There may or may not be a merger of the independent iron and steel interests, but it is now evident that there will be a merger of the larger portion of the independent coking operations and that the proposition will in itself be highly profitable.

A steel merger would involve the acquisition of the coke merger as a subsidiary corporation. The history of the United States Steel Corporation indicates that this would only be a bigger and better thing for the stockholders of the coke merger.

But it useless to speculate. The coke merger is a tangible, thrifty and trustworthy proposition, and it is all the independent coke operator has before him at this time.

THE FULFILLMENT OF THE NATION'S HOPE.

The industrial world has evidently gotten tired waiting on the Senatorial Tariff talkers, and is proceeding in the path of prosperity with a cheerful disregard of the Progressive type of statesmen.

The mills and the mines are resuming and are now running close to their full capacities; the railroads have placed their long-delayed orders for steel rails, locomotives, cars and other equipment; activity in coal land deals is marked; dividends have been resumed on inactive stocks; new industrial ventures are in process of formation; business as a whole is fast getting back to the conditions which marked it before the bank panic of 1907.

The commercial world is discounting the Tariff measure now under consideration. It has been determined that the Republican administration is not going to ruin anybody or any manufacturing interest. Ex-President Roosevelt still prates of Predatory Wealth in his paid magazine articles, but his successor in the Presidential office betrays a lively appreciation of the public welfare and an earnest desire to avoid a repetition of the conditions which Roosevelt heckling contributed so much to bring about.

The country may well congratulate itself upon the situation, and the people may well congratulate themselves on the election of a Republican President and a Republican Congress.

We make this statement absolutely without partisan bias and absolutely without fear of successful contradiction. It is a plain unvarnished tale of a fact which confronts us; it is the redemption of Republican pledges and the vindication of Republican policies; it is a complete fulfillment of Republican prophecy and an ample justification of all we have said concerning the relation of politics to business.

We are happily not called upon to face the other condition which we warned the people against, namely, the election of William Jennings Bryan and a Democratic Congress. The very threat of Bryanism caused the country to shudder and grow sick at heart. If the Bryan policies had been saddled upon us it is safe to say that the wheels of industry would have slowed down instead of speeding up; that Prosperity would have lingered in retreat; that Opportunity would have not returned; that Bankruptcy would have stalked through the land, that Idleness and Want would have been the portion of the Common People.

We are more than ever convinced that the Democratic party is a Dead Duck and will remain dead until such time as it casts off Bryanism and returns to the people clothed in its right mind and the habiliments of the Fathers of the Constitution.

In the meantime it is evident that the people made no mistake in electing William Howard Taft.

AN INCOME TAX ON CORPORATIONS.

President Taft's proposition to levy a tax of two per centum on the net income of all corporations, except national banks, savings banks and building and loan associations, is a revenue measure not prompted by any spirit of hostility to corporate interests.

Nevertheless, the equity and the constitutionality of the proposition is open to question. The modern corporation, which has become an almost universal vehicle of modern business, is merely a partnership wherein the partners are unusually numerous. If the income of the stockholder is to be taxed, why not that of the bondholder, or of any citizen whose interests are held singly instead of jointly?

The evident intent of the proposed legislation is to compel the big corporations, better known as Trusts, to bear the burden of taxation? But will they bear it? If prosperity prevails, will not the consumer bear it? And in any event will it not prove a serious burden to the smaller corporations, which are only private partnerships?

We have expressed a belief in the justice of the Income Tax as a general proposition. We have pointed out that wealth should pay a premium for that insurance which the protection of government affords it against the despoilment of that might which makes right in a state of anarchy. But we cannot avoid the conclusion that an income tax on corporations alone is discrimination.

It is true that such a tax would involve the very desirable condition of complete corporate publicity, but we see no reason why such a condition cannot be brought about without the necessity of that discrimination.

The tax on corporations will probably not be opposed by the corporations, but it should be opposed by the consumer, because it will fall upon him alone. The proposition is an old and a demonstrated one.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION AND PLATFORM.

The Republican State Convention developed an unusual unanimity This will, of course, be set down by the organization's opposition as Bossism; but evidences are not lacking that Senator Penrose permitted the convention to determine its own choice, and there was no reason why he should not have done so.

He did so because the candidates without exception were his friends. If some Republican antagonistic to him had risen as a candidate, Ernest Francis Acheson for example, we have no doubt the Senator would have exerted all the influence at his command to defeat him. IT'S A WAY POLITICIANS HAVE be they GREAT REFORMERS or just COMMON BOSSES.

There was, in fact, no serious contest over any of the nominations save that for Auditor General, and that was settled before the Convention met. There were several candidates for the place, and in a quiet way they had been electioneering for it all spring; but they are old campaigners, and they knew when they were whipped. When the delegates arrive on the ground, and noses can be counted, the veteran politician can always see the finish. HE NEVER LETS THE STEAM ROLLER RUN OVER HIM. He springs aboard and rides away to fight another day.

To the personnel of the Republican ticket there can be no exception. It is CLEAN, HONEST AND ABLE. It will command the undivided support of the Republicans this fall and be elected by substantial majorities.

The platform is truthful and terse. Chairman Tener knows how to be saving as well as how to be prodigal of words. The platform deals with all the live issues, avoids the dead ones and does not seek to create any new ones. It is a State platform, dealing with State issues. It recognizes the fact that no State issue rises above the Tariff, but no deliverance on this issue could be more just and comprehensive. "WE STAND WHERE WE HAVE ALWAYS STOOD, for the policy of protection to American labor and American industry," the platform truthfully declares; and it adds that the revision of the Tariff should be a TRUE REVISION, one that "should make REDUCTIONS in rates when they can be WISELY MADE and ADVANCES when they are absolutely needed to PROTECT AN INDUSTRY."

The selection of Senator William E. Crow as presiding officer of the Convention was in the nature of a compromise, but it indicates his high standing in his party throughout the State He added to his popularity by refusing to impose upon the Convention a lengthy speech. Senator Crow is an orator of much ability, but he never poses on the political stage. He reserves his forensic efforts for occasions when the situation seems to demand them, and he never fails to rise to the occasion.

With a safe and sane platform and ticket, the Republicans of Pennsylvania are ready to continue the era of prosperity which is rapidly approaching in spite of the jibes and sneers of the Opportunist Party.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS MAKE GOOD CITIZENS.

"Fayette county is no place for a Reformer," says Colonel Likins, late editor of Fayette county's Prohibition organ.

Fayette county may be no place for a Reformer who fights and falls, but there is always hope for Reform in Fayette county, because it is the home of Sunday Schools, and no such county is hopeless, either morally or politically.

The Sunday School is the training school of good citizenship. Good boys make good men, and good men make good citizens. Good girls make good wives and mothers, and within their spheres they lend a large assistance in the making of good citizens.

This general rule is not disproven by the exceptions; for, unfortunately, it has exceptions, and many of them may be traced to that spirit of religious intolerance which thrusts creed down the throats of the young instead of offering them the waters of truth in the sparkling sunshine of a smile, which drives humanity with the ox gad of bigotry instead of leading it by the daisy chain of loving persuasion.

Jesus Christ didn't threaten He was just but gentle. He taught the doctrine of forgiveness; He gave us the Golden Rule; He brought the Message of Peace; He founded the Brotherhood of Man

The Sunday School follows closely in His footsteps. Its representatives in Connellsville this week are here to further His good work of two thousand years ago. The divinity of Christ has been questioned. We will not discuss it. It is sufficient to say that no man ever taught a more perfect code of morals, and that Civilization rests upon that Code. Without it we would lapse into a state of barbarism

This statement is not too broad. A community without morals would be like a ship without a rudder. Anarchy would certainly be its eventual portion. The religion which enjoins right living promotes the happiness of mankind and cements the foundations of free government.

It is that sort of religion which the Sunday Schools of Fayette county encourage and upbuild. They are consequently a potent factor for good government and good citizenship, and they should have the support of every good citizen no matter what his religious convictions may be.

THE WILDCAT BANKS OF MODERN TIMES.

The failure of another wildcat foreign bank in the Lower Connellsville coke region is reported. It is time the foreign element in the coke region was alive to the fact that the only safe bank is the National or the State bank, whose accounts are always open to the inspection of public officials and whose business is regulated by laws enacted with a special view to the protection of depositors.

There are many honest and successful foreign bankers, but all of them are subject to the temptation to use funds entrusted to their care for private speculation. The practise was once common, and it is directly responsible for most, if not all the failures, which have been recorded among institutions of this character.

There is no restraint upon the private banker. His business is not open to public inspection or regulation He is accountable to nobody but his clients, and the only accounting they ever get is that which is filed in the bankruptcy court after their savings are swept away.

THE UNBUSINESSLIKE PRESS NEEDS A BUSINESS MERGER.

The Senate seems determined to protect the Paper Trust.

It is a singular thing that the newspapers make the statesmen and the statesmen do everything in their power to unmake the newspapers.

If the newspapers had the business wit to stand together in demanding justice and maintaining their rights they might have almost anything in reason they asked for; but so intense and bullheaded is the jealousy existing between most newspapers that they are always ready to smite their contemporaries even though the blow rebounds with equal force against themselves.

It is a great pity that the Fourth Estate is so lacking in harmony. A good general could accomplish wonders for the press if he had the confidence and support of the editors and publishers.

The independence of the press is a great thing for the nation, and it should be jealously preserved; but the business of publishing newspapers is sadly in need of a practical merger.

PUBLIC PRISONERS NOT PRIVATE SERVANTS.

The clash between the Sheriff and the Commissioners concerning the employment about the Court House of the loose-footed jail prisoners known as "trusties," has assumed so serious an aspect that both Judges have been asked to arbitrate the dispute.

We do not know what warrant of law there is for the "trusty" system, but whatever it is it must, we assume, contemplate the employment of the prisoners in some capacity for the benefit of the public. Employment in cleaning the Court House is a proper employment; so, also is employment on the county roads.

The employment of a "trusty" to serve the writs of the Sheriff is not a proper employment, yet a former Sheriff took a prisoner from the jail and gave him such a position in his office. The prisoner never knew what jail confinement was. He was a slave of the Sheriff. We do not think there is anything in the law sanctioning such practises, if there is, it ought to be removed.

When a convict is sent to jail by the court he is not sent to a private boarding house to work out his keep by private service rendered the jailor It is proper enough that the Sheriff exact from his prisoners such public service as opportunity offers and fitness recommends, but that is about as far as his authority will stretch.

THE DESIRABILITY OF FOREIGN LABOR.

The influx of foreign labor now that our mines and mills and factories are starting up again brings to mind the fact that the popular outcry against this class, because they "take the bread from the mouths of American workingmen," is hardly warranted by the facts.

It seldom happens that this is done. When work gets scarce, the foreign workmen who has been thrifty, and most of them are, goes back to his native land, because he can live more cheaply there. This migration on his part diminishes the army of unemployed and relieves the situation materially. The American citizen who remains has that much more chance to earn a livelihood.

It is also a fact that many kinds of labor are looked down upon by the average American workmen. He is perfectly willing to permit the foreign laborer to perform such work. He thinks his wits and his skill deserve better employment. He is usually quite right, and his employer usually shares in his views.

It is the elastic quality of our foreign labor supply which makes it desirable to the nation, and too many restrictions should not be placed around it. The object of the immigration laws should be to protect American labor, but not to embarrass American industries when they have the trade of the world at their command.

Death lingers in the crystal depths of the laughing waters as well as in the stress and storm of their troubled surface. In no recent year has there been so many fatal accidents on river, lake and ocean. Neither the big liner carrying a whole community nor the small row boat with its few have escaped disaster. Human life has been swallowed up in the streams and in sounds, in shallows and on shoals, in raging torrent and in silent depths. Water, like fire, is a good servant, but a bad master.

Dunbar's chief industry has moved over the Prosperity line

It is stated that we are returning to the Roman age in the matter of our cement construction. Let us be careful that we are not returning to the morality of the Roman age There is room for alarm in some of the extravagances, marital and otherwise, of the Restless Rich.

The benevolent assimilation of the Heathen Chinee is a deadly Yellow Peril to attractive young women. It is, in short, a man's work.

The foreign element become Americanized rapidly. They even learn the possibilities of the Divorce Court on short notice, with the assistance of able attorneys.

The Taft corporation tax promises to lengthen out the Tariff debate in the Senate, but if Washington gets a spell of weather like we had yesterday the debate will become entirely too hot for comfort In the meantime, business is going right ahead confident that the industries of the country will not be seriously injured by any of the schedules and less by the endless heckling of the jabberwocks.

The terrifying experience of a lost miner is a modern illustration of the fable of the foolish virgins who had no oil in their lamps The miner should always see to it that he has sufficient oil in his lamp.

If the storage of coal under water becomes popular, the fishing industry will assume large proportions.

The Lake Erie is running the fast trains between Pittsburg and Buffalo now. They are in position, by reason of their fine tracks and good equipment, to run the fastest trains between Connellsville and Pittsburg. They ought to get into the game and give the Center of the coke region a 75-minute train to the Smoky City. Such an ante would permit them to play, as they say in Uniontown.

The Government is gradually awakening to the fact that coal lands are valuable. The fact is well established in this section, but it took some years to demonstrate it to the public.

It will take a great many experiments to prove that the Illinois and Indiana coals can by any process of manufacture make coke that is chemically, physically, or commercially comparable with the product of the Connellsville fields.

The Supervisors of a Somerset county township have been fined for neglecting to observe the law which requires them to remove the loose stones from the roads. There are a great many Fayette county Supervisors who are systematically neglecting the same legal requirement, either through ignorance or neglect. There is no longer any excuse for either, and most Supervisors are threatened with the unpleasant experience of the Somerset county officers. Some of the mountain roads of Fayette county make a specialty of loose stone at all seasons of the year.

Uniontown has the amateur theatrical fever, too, must have caught it from Connellsville.

The bath houses provided for the Marianna miners are new, but the idea is not. It is borrowed from Continental practise as reported by the Frick commissioners. It is, however, an idea worth borrowing. Its adoption at all the works of the Connellsville region would be a distinct improvement. Cleanliness is next to godliness, it is said and without plenty of water the average coal miner has small chances of leading a godly life

The Albanian worm is turning on Turkey. If the worm would escape with a whole skin it had better seek its hole.

Cincinnati is experimenting with baseball by lamplight. We will hope that the experiment will be a great success, chiefly for the sake of the office boy. He won't have to attend so many of his grandmother's funerals if he can see the game after office hours.

The thieves who stole a large quantity of brass from a local dealer had plenty of brazen impudence to begin with.

"The law took her away, and the law can keep her," was the unfeeling but logical reply of the father of one of the girls alleged to have been promiscuously subjected to immoral practises in the county jail It is enough to bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of virgin Justice

We have been permitted to see the general plan of the new English Lutheran church and we are prepared to say that it will be worthy of the chimes which H. C. Frick has promised to provide for it.

The freakish June weather has been accounted for by a New York astronomer of obscure fame announces that it is due to the presence of a comet, which is swishing its tail around the neighborhood of the North Pole and stirring up the Arctic currents, thus disturbing the atmosphere of the earth and producing abnormal weather. This prophet is good enough to promise that the disturbing element will take its departure before the close of the month. Baseball fans may hope for better things, but in the meantime the situation will be strained in some quarters unless the angels come to the rescue.

Connellsville is getting to be a mighty popular church convention town We insist that Virtue hath its Reward.

Senator Heyburn of the half-civilized State of Idaho declares that the Washington newspaper men who have dared to joke about the proceedings of the august Senate while they occupy "palatial and luxurious quarters in the Capitol," through the courtesy of the Senate, have put themselves in "the position of a guest who disbehaves at his host's table." The Man from Idaho forgets that the table is not his table but that of the People, whose representatives the newspaper-makers are

Senator Penrose is heaping coal oil on Colonel Emery's head.

"Referring to the permanent chairman of the Republican State Convention, the Pittsburg Dispatch and the Philadelphia North American spell his name 'Crowe'; but there's nothing in a name," says the Uniontown Herald. Perhaps so, but there seems to be sufficient in this particular name to worry The Herald quite a bit.

The Jamisons are going into West Virginia. The Greensburg coal held is too limited.

The New York Commission which investigated Wall street methods at the request of Governor Hughes makes the rather remarkable report that all the stock exchanges are useful but the Mercantile and Metal Exchange. The popular impression has been that the Stock Exchange was the chief offender against public morals and public safety. Is it possible that pins and needles and pig iron are the devilish disturbers of the financial peace?

A Westmoreland distillery confesses itself bankrupt Either the managers didn't water the whisky enough or they have had a bad leak somewhere.

Steel stocks have been a good investment for Steel employes, and the policy of the company's management has had the effect intended, namely, to make the interest of the company and its captains mutual.

Greene county is reported to be a convert to the brick road proposition. In the absence of a real modern railroad Greene county is still susceptible to the Good Roads movement.

The amusement program for the Fourth contains some old-fashioned but very amusing features. The Old-Fashioned Fourth had more genuine jolly and harmless fun about it than the modern celebration. By all means, let's have an Old-Fashioned Fourth.

Connellsville has reached and passed the limit of 30-cent litigation. We have a 10-cent case on the dockets now. Let us hope it will not reach the county court.

The old veterans can't buck the stone fences like they could when they chased the Johnnies.

REPUBLICANS NOMINATE STRONG STATE TICKET; CROW PRESIDES.

Fayette County Man Honored by Party at Harrisburg When Elected Permanent Chairman of Convention.

HARRISBURG, June 16.—The Republican convention, in session here, today nominated the following State ticket:

Justice of the Supreme Court.
Judge Robert Von Moschzisker of Philadelphia.

Auditor General.
State Senator A. E. Sisson of Erie.

State Treasurer.
Jeremiah A. Stober of Lancaster.

The ticket is considered a strong one in every particular and the Republicans are confident of sweeping the State in November and piling up the usual overwhelming majority.

State Senator W. E Crow of Fayette county was elected permanent chairman of the convention this morning. This is a signal honor and was practically the first action of the body after it had been called to order by State Chairman W. R. Andrews at 11 o'clock today. Following the organization of the convention, the nominations were made.

Not a serious contest developed. Senator Boies Penrose sat in the convention as a delegate from Philadelphia and personally directed the details. He is head of the State organization. At the conclusion of the convention W. R. Andrews was re-elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee and announced the appointment of Harry Baker of Harrisburg as Secretary to succeed the late John R. Williams of Scranton.

Senator W. E. Crow, upon taking up the gavel, made a stirring address in which he called attention to the harmonious conditions prevailing within the party ranks in Pennsylvania and predicted the election of the entire ticket next November by a large majority.

The Republican Platform.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled at Harrisburg this 16th day of June, 1909, declare that:

We congratulate the people of this Commonwealth and of the country that the cloud of distrust, caused by the thought of possible Democratic success and Democratic tariff tinkering, which overspread and darkened our business and financial affairs, was dispelled and confidence restored by the election of Taft and Sherman and a Republican Congress, that already business is improving that capital is ready to embark, labor waiting at the door and delay incident to the final adjustment of the era of substantial and permanent prosperity, the like of which the country has not yet seen.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania embrace this first opportunity to give renewed expression to the confidence which they so emphatically expressed at the polls last November in the patriotism, ability, wisdom and fairness of William Howard Taft. His administration, so auspiciously commenced by the selection of Pennsylvania's distinguished son, Philander C. Knox, to be its premier, will, we are confident, be notable for the permanent betterment of our domestic condition and closer and more amicable understandings in our foreign relations. President Taft's profound knowledge of the science of government, his deep human sympathy, his concealed love of justice and appreciation of the real needs of a prosperous and progressive people will enable him to carry forward in his own way the great policies of the Roosevelt administration with which he was conspicuously identified, and it may well be expected that under his wise leadership those policies will be developed and such additional ones adopted as will make real and effective the American demand for the equality of right and opportunity at home and that respect and those privileges abroad which are accorded to the most favored nation.

We stand, as we have always stood, for the policy of protection to American labor and American industry. The Republican party is fulfilling its promise to revise the tariff, and we believe that such revision should be a true revision and not an attempt merely to put rates up or down. Revision should make reductions in rates when they can be wisely made, advances when they are absolutely needed to protect an industry, improvement in classifications and finally provision for new articles and processes which have come into use since 1897. The position taken by the Republican Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania and their intelligent, energetic and effective work in the task of revision of the tariff meets with our most cordial approbation.

We give renewed expression to our confidence and gratitude in the independence, honesty, wisdom and business-like qualities of the administration of Gov. Edwin S. Stuart, and his hearty coöperation with the Legislature in keeping the pledges of party platform and every declaration and promise made during his candidacy.

In grateful acknowledgment of our country's debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of our Civil War, we commend the pensions heretofore granted them and urge our senators and Representatives in Congress to support at all times such further appropriate legislation as may be necessary to care for them in the increase of infirmity and suffering which added years may bring.

We compliment the Republican Legislature which recently adjourned upon the enactment of many wise and useful measures, among which may be noted strict laws to prevent the manufacture and sale of adulterated foodstuffs and drugs and for the protection of retail dealers from the crimes of such manufacturers as violate the law; upon the continued appropriation of the magnificent sum of $15,000,000 for common schools; liberal appropriations for hospitals, charities and public roads; ample provision for the care of the indigent insane; provision for carrying on with vigor and effect the fight against tuberculosis, the dread white plague of this generation; and for the careful and business-like examination and investigation of institutions receiving State aid. We especially commend the passage of the "Jones dirt road bill," giving to the respective townships a liberal portion of the road tax paid in cash and the appropriation for the payment of the 25 per cent. formerly allowed; measures to codify the game and fish laws, and to provide for the protection and preservation of the forests of the State.

Pennsylvania, under Republican administration, is the only State in the Union which collects no State tax upon real estate, horses, sheep, cattle, farm implements or other personal property of any kind, save only money at interest. Deriving most of her State revenues from the taxation of corporations, she pays therefrom about $23,000,000 per annum for schools, roads, charities and other objects, in reduction of local taxation and expense. Notwithstanding such payments, she has a net debt of less than $50,000 over and above cash in the sinking fund held for its redemption, and at the close of business June 14, 1909, had cash in the general fund to the amount of $8,395,477.25. Payments thus far made into the State Treasury indicate that receipts for the current year will be the largest in the history of the Commonwealth. This splendid financial condition is due, in part, to wise legislation and, in part, to the intelligent painstaking, faithful and effective collection of revenues from corporations and other sources by the present Republican Auditor-General and State Treasurer, aided by a Republican Attorney-General. Their successors, to be this day nominated, we pledge to unceasing effort in the same direction.

GROCERS MUST BE CAREFUL OF GUARANTEES

Food Commissioner Foust Explains How to Put Responsibility on The Sellers.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 21.—Retail grocers and dealers in food products generally throughout the State are warned in the forthcoming number of the Bulletin of the Dairy and Food Division that they must comply with the requirements of the new pure food law with regard to obtaining guarantees from wholesalers, manufacturers and jobbers if they are to escape prosecution for selling adulterated or misbranded goods

Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust issues the following directions to the retailers:

"The new food act of Pennsylvania approved the 13th day of May, 1909, protects innocent retail dealers when its provisions are complied with. In order to avail themselves of this protection it is important that every retail dealer secures from the manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber from whom he makes purchases a signed guarantee of each invoice of goods.

"In order that the goods may be subsequently identified it is important that the date of purchase be marked upon the goods secured under each invoice. Where the goods are contained in separate packages this identification can be readily secured by the use of a rubber stamp giving the date of purchase.

"Unless the retailer is able to identify with certainty the vendor from whom his goods were procured the act will not protect him. This will require the greatest care, not only in marking the date of purchase, but in keeping the articles purchased from different manufacturers, wholesalers or jobbers bearing the same brand entirely apart from each other, so that at any time the identity of the vendor of each article can be clearly established.

"It is equally important that the retail dealer shall keep the articles purchased in precisely the same condition as when they are received. A failure to distinctly identify the vendor, or to clearly prove that articles purchased have been kept in the exact condition as when purchased, will deprive the retailer of any protection."

DR. GEO. D. CRISSMAN RESIGNS PRESIDENCY

Former Scottdale Man Leaves Beaver College and New President Takes Hold at Meeting Saturday.

BEAVER, June 21.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Beaver College on Saturday, Rev. William Foster, D. D., of the Troy, N. Y., conference was elected President of the college to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Dr. George D. Crissman. Rev. Dr. Crissman came to Beaver several years ago from the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Sewickley. He resigned on account of the ill health of his wife, and they have engaged a cottage and will live at Ridgeview Park this summer. Rev. Dr. Crissman is well known through this section. He was pastor of the Alverton charge near Scottdale as his first work, and then filled some of the most important places in the conference. Among them was several years at West Newton.

BUSY WEEK OF COURT IS ENDED.

Remarkable Time Made in the Trial of Long List of Cases.

HEARS MORE TESTIMONY

In An Appeal For a New Trial of Kuhns and Russell—Many Cases of Minor Importance Are Disposed of at Last Session.

Testimony was heard Friday afternoon by Judge J. Q Van Swearingen in the application for a new trial in the cases of James Kuhn and Thomas Russell, the latter known as "Steeple Jack," convicted of robbery. The case presents some unusual features and has created considerable interest. Judge Van Swearingen after hearing some contemplated testimony relative to the case in which it was testified that Kuhns was the wrong man taken into custody stated that he would decide the case in a few days, and fixed his bond at $1,000. Russell's bonds were also fixed at that, and he said that he could not furnish it but preferred being sentenced rather than lie in jail three months before a retrial of the case. The court stated that if a new trial was granted it would be taken up next week.

Attending church in Fairchance seems to be attended with perilous features, according to the developments in the case of the Commonwealth against Clarence Swaney. Albert E. Maust declared that while he was returning from church in that borough recently with two young women, Swaney slipped up behind him and struck him a vicious blow back of the ear with a pair of metal knucklers. Swaney yesterday entered a plea of guilty to a charge of assault and battery preferred by Maust.

William Evans put up a spirited defense yesterday to a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by Prudence Hull, in behalf of her little brother, John.

Walter Skelky, of Dawson, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Helen Boslett, the 12-year-old daughter of W. J. Boslett of Dawson. Skelkey was charged with a more serious offense, but when the circumstances were related to the court, he was permitted to plead guilty to the charge of simple assault and battery.

Charles Durbin and Grover Kelley pleaded guilty to a charge of affray for fighting in front of the postoffice at South Connellsville. Durbin pleaded guilty to a charge of carrying concealed weapons at Moyer, the charge being made by Albert Burkett.

George Ed Smith pleaded guilty to a charge of aggravated assault and battery preferred by County Detective Frank McLaughlin. Smith shot John Irwin in the leg at Gates.

F. B. DeRoche, an insurance solicitor, pleaded no defense to a charge of larceny by clerk which contained four counts. DeRoche was employed by the Continental Casualty Company of Hammond, Ind. He made a large number of collections for the company, aggregating $311 09 and never turned in the money. The charge against him was made by Harley C. Platz.

David Gilmore, charged with the larceny of some fish and other edibles from Denmore Provance of Dunbar township, was acquitted, the costs being placed on the prosecutor.

Omer Stillions of Hopwood, had a misunderstanding with his wife, Nellie. They were in court before Judge R. E. Umbel yesterday, Stillions being charged with desertion and nonsupport. The couple agreed to go back to Hopwood and live happily together and the case was dismissed.

J. A. Foltz of Balsinger was charged with assault and battery by Mary E. Foltz. He was acquitted and the prosecutrix directed to pay the costs.

John H. Speicher and Mary Wilgus were accused of wrongdoing by Joseph Wilgus, fatherinlaw of the woman. Mrs. Wilgus claims she saw them by peeping through a crack in the door. The "crack in the door" failed to materialize, according to the testimony of other witnesses, who said it was impossible to look through the door. The jury acquitted both and placed the costs on the prosecutor.

An information charging false pretenses against William Campbell, on the oath of James K. Stillwagon, was quashed by the court yesterday.

The will of the late John Shroyer, who died at his home in Springhill township, June 2, 1898, was admitted to probate yesterday. The delay in probating the will was caused by the fact that the widow enjoyed the use of the estate during her lifetime. She died recently and the estate now goes to the children. The will is dated January 5, 1888. It provides that the entire estate shall go to the widow, Sarah Schroyer, during her life or widowhood. Upon her death equal shares of the estate were to go to the children, Artelissa Reppert, Frances Conn, Mary Keener and William H. Shroyer. David M. Shroyer, a son, is to get $500 more than each of the above; Elizabeth R. Shroyer $200 more and Olla Shroyer, $100 more. David M. Shroyer was to remain with his mother and manage the farm, while the two unmarried daughters were to have a home there. William H. and David M. Shroyer were named as executors, but the former renounced his right and letters were issued to David M. Shroyer. The estate is valued at $170 in personal property and $5,000 in real estate. The witnesses to the will were Henry M. Shank who is now dead, and J. E. Sturgis.

Married at Cumberland.

Marriage licenses were issued at Cumberland to Gay Lynch and Myrtle Weimer, both of Uniontown; Peter D. Kafsalia, Brownsville, Pa., and Ethel Kaszer of Rochester, Pa.

SICKLESMITH SAYS LUNNON DIDN'T PAY

Took the Furniture But Wouldn't Pay for It or Give It Back to Owner.

UNIONTOWN, June 18.—Arrested when he refused to return or settle for furniture received from S. B. Sicklesmith, postmaster at New Haven, Harry Lunnon was held for court after a hearing before Justice John Boyle yesterday afternoon. It was brought out during the hearing that Sicklesmith had sold furniture to the amount of $56 to Lunnon but had not received the purchase price.

Mr. Sicklesmith stated that he had requested the defendant to make a settlement at least six times, but he never gave him a satisfactory answer nor produced the money. On one occasion he hired a dray wagon to remove the furniture from Lunnon's home and to save Lunnon from humiliation Sicklesmith ordered the driver to stop a block away until he had received Lunnon's consent. This was refused and the team was driven back to New Haven.

In an argument between the two men that followed the hearing Lunnon asked the prosecutor how much he really owed him. "You don't owe me a cent except the quarter I loaned you, Harry," replied Sicklesmith, "as the furniture is mine." Lunnon called Sicklesmith into the rear office in an effort to settle the case but as the latter would be satisfied with only one settlement, the payment of $50, Lunnon gave bail for court.

CHERRY TREE HARDEST GROWN.

Zoologist Surface Says It Is Most So of Any Fruit.

HAS SUCH FINE ROOT SYSTEM

He Warns Against Late Planting and Gives Directions For Stimulating Growth—Liable To Die by Wilting at This Time.

State Zoologist Surface says that the cherry is the hardest to make grow of any fruit trees that we can plant. One is doing well if he can get 50 per cent of them to grow, but after they do start they generally come on during the second year and subsequently stay in good condition. This is due chiefly to the fact that the tree has so few fine or small roots, such as are needed for taking up immediate moisture and plant food and it takes some time for it to form such roots. Its first effort to grow is a drain on its stored vitality. When this is exhausted the tree is liable to die by wilting at this time of year.

Last year the Professor performed a series of important experiments in stimulating declining trees that had been planted only a few weeks or a few months. He used various vegetable alkaloids, such as nuxvomica, strychnia, etc., and also used nitrate of soda, and found that the last named was by far the best and most efficient stimulant and was also the cheapest. He had excellent results from watering, dehorning and cutting back, and especially from watering declining trees, a tea-spoonful of nitrate of soda being dissolved in each gallon of water. The watering should be very extensive. Before applying the water, the soil should be well tramped firmly around the roots. Of course, this should not be done while the ground is wet. Pack it well around the roots, then apply as much water as possible, or at least a bucket to each young tree, after having dissolved a teaspoonful or nitrate of soda in each gallon of water. Two or three good waterings of this kind, and mulching around the tree with stable dressing, will do more good than anything else to give it a start.

If you did not cut back the top well, removing at least two-thirds of the woody growth that was upon it, it should yet be trimmed, in order to throw vigor into the few buds that remain. Most persons in setting trees do not cut back far enough.

As to the time of planting, the earlier in the spring the cherry tree is planted, the better it is. There is no kind of fruit tree that demands such early planting as the cherry, and it will suffer more severely from late planting than any other kind.

Subscribe now for The Weekly Courier. Only $1.00 a year.

LARGE ESTATE GOES TO CHARITY.

Bulk of J. Harry Fritz's Fortune Distributed In This Way.

SAYS RELATIVES ARE WEALTHY

Gives Back to the Family all That He Received From It and Hopes That His Relatives Will Be Satisfied. Wealthy But Religious Bachelor.

SOMERSET, Pa., June 18.—The will of J. Harry Fritz, a wealthy resident of Somerset who died on Sunday, has been probated. The testator leaves nearly all his fortune, which is estimated at nearly $100,000 to charity. The Theological Seminary of Gettysburg College will receive about $50,000.

The will is large and is all in the handwriting of Mr. Fritz and there are three codicils. Mr. Fritz assigns as his reasons for giving his money to charities that he earned it all himself and that his brothers and relatives are all well to do.

The will first provides that the body of the testator be buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Gettysburg with the rites of the Lutheran Church and the Masonic burial service and directs that a tombstone to cost not less than $800 be erected at the grave. By a codicil this is revoked and the place of burial named as Mt Zion's Hays Reformed Cemetery in Brothersvalley township, in the lot which his parents are buried.

The American Bible Society of New York is given $500 for charitable purposes.

The American Tract Society of New York is given $100.

The Lutheran Board of Home Missions receives $200, the home for Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania receives $200, the directors of the Theological Seminary of Gettysburg College are given $5,000 to be applied to the endowment fund.

To the National Lutheran Home for the Aged, located near Washington, D. C., $5,000 is bequeathed for the erection of a brick woman's dormitory to be known as the Fritz Dormitory; and to the Deaconess Board of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church is given $7,000 for the erection of a brick dormitory at No. 2500 West North avenue, Baltimore, Md., the building to be known as the Fritz Dormintory.

It is set forth in the will that the Tressler Orphans' Home at Loysville, Pa., received from Mr. Fritz a farm worth $3,500, and that he constructed a chapel and a brick dormitory 80x40 feet and furnished the latter, and for that reason this institution receives nothing.

To his brothers and sister Josiah W., Simon P., Jerome F. and Frank A. Fritz and Mrs. Eliza E. Walker, is given the American House, located on Patriot street in Somerset, and to each the sum of $1,000 is given, the latter bequest being by a codicil. The will expressly provides that if any of the brothers or sister of the deceased shall make any distrubance or interfere with the execution of the will or contend at law, then such person so offending shall forfeit all his interest in the estate and also refund all moneys advanced to him during the lifetime of the decendent.

The residue of the estate, after the payment of the above bequests, is given to the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, and this will probably amount to $50,000.

Miss Laura Wade Rice of Baltimore is given $100 "for the kind words she had for me in preparing the children's exercises for the Tressler Orphans' Home.

The last provision in the will is that the executor or administrator shall not charge more than $300 for settling up the estate and making distribution. It is expressly provided that no attorney shall be employed. It is directed that the will be recorded in Somerset and Adams county, Pa. Milton J. Pritts, Frank A. Fritz and Elmer E. Pritts are appointed executors, Jonas M. Cook and E. E Pritts are appointed appraisers of the personal estate, and John G. Ogle, Esq., is appointed attorney and auditor and his fee is fixed in the will but by a codicil is increased to $50.

By a codicil all the Masonic books of the testator are given to the Somerset Masonic Lodge and his law books to J. G. Ogle and the remainder of his books are given to his brothers and sister and it is directed as such of them as they do not desire shall be given to the Somerset High School library. His writing desk and watch are given to his brother, Frank A. Fritz and the will provides that his furniture be distributed among his brothers and sister.

The will is dated July 7, 1903 and there are three codicils.

Fruit and Blossoms.

The venerable Patrick Condon, of Potomac street, Greensburg, has a botanical curiosity in his lot that is attracting considerable curiosity among neighbors and admirers of the unusual. It is a pear tree which bears a good sized crop of pears, about the size of walnuts, and which is also covered with a second crop of blossoms.

LITTLE CHILD DROWNED.

Three Year Old One Perishes at Indian Creek.

Another drowning was added to the list when Luther Price, little son of Calvin and Russie Price of Indian Creek met almost instant death in the creek at Indian Creek a short distance from his home. Had he lived until Wednesday the little fellow would have celebrated his fourth birthday anniversary. He was playing with several children along the road by the creek and the supposition is that he went too near the edge and as the result fell into the creek. His body was recovered soon after and physicians were summoned but with no avail. Life was extinct when the body was removed from the water.

The body was removed to the family residence and prepared for burial by Funeral Director J. E. Sims. The parents of the little fellow are prostrated over the untimely death of their child and sympathy of the entire community in which they reside has been extended them.

TOWN'S BIG MAN IS DEAD.

Joseph A. Cook of Bellevernon Died Early Monday Morning.

THE END CAME SUDDENLY

Was a Great Grandson of the Late Col. Edward Cook—Took an Important Part in the Upbuilding of the Town.

BELLEVERNON, June 21.—Joseph A. Cook great grandson of the late Colonel Edward Cook, died early this morning of hardening of the arteries, at the age of 60 years. Mr. Cook had been ailing for several years but it was not thought that his case was so serious as he was up and about the farm along the State road, near the town on Sunday.

Mr. Cook recently came into prominence by the sale of a large tract of coal at what was considered a big price. The deceased was one of Bellevernon's most prominent citizens, having been the first cashier of the Bellevernon National bank, which he helped to organize. He also took a prominent part in the building of the Westmoreland & Fayette County Telephone line, one of the most successful farmers' lines in the State. The line runs from Bellevernon to Smithton. He was also prominently identified with other business matters connected with the town's welfare.

Mr. cook is survived by his wife and eight children, all grown and prominently identified with business matters.

B. & O. CONDUCTOR DEAD NEAR CONFLUENCE

Matthew S. Christy Who Was a Well Known B. & O. Conductor Passes Away.

Matthew S. Christy, a brother of T. R. Christy, night yardmaster for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, died Monday at his home near Confluence aged 36 years. Deceased was well known in Connellsville where he lived for a number of years being a popular Baltimore & Ohio railroad conductor. For upwards of 10 years he followed railroading with the Baltimore & Ohio and then moved to McKees Rocks where he engaged with the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad. About three years ago he gave up railroading and moved to a farm near Confluence.

He had been unwell for several months but his death was unexpected, having been caused by heart trouble. He was known as one of the most pleasant men in the railroad service and railroaders can recall his happy jolly ways and his ever-present smile.

The deceased is survived by one child, Clyde, of McKeesport, and his wife who was Miss Jennie Thomas of McKeesport. Three sisters and one brother also survive: Miss Nettie of Connellsville, Mrs. Maggie Shanefelter of Latrobe and Mrs. Viola Pinkerton, of Bolivar, and T. R. Christy of Connellsville.

CARPENTER GETS BAD FALL.

Calvin C. Inks Hurt at B. & O. Ice Plant Saturday.

Falling from a scaffold at the ice plant of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Calvin C. Inks, a carpenter employed by the road, plunged 20 feet to the ground.

He received a serious scalp wound and was badly bruised, but otherwise his injuries were not serious. Dr. T. H. White dressed the cut. Inks made a mis-step, which resulted in the tumble.

"Toots" Shultz an Enigma.

STAR JUNCTION, Pa., June 21.—The Star Junction club opened its session Saturday in a new park and had the Pittsburg Collegians for the attraction. The Collegians won 12 to 0 by hitting the local pitcher hard. Shultz, the crack University of Pennsylvania pitcher, was on the rubber for the Pittsburgers.

SWIMMING HOLE CLAIMS ANOTHER.

Little Hurst McCormick Was Drowned in Yough Near Sodom Shops.

COULD NOT SWIM A STROKE

In Spite of this the Lad Plunged in the Seething Waters and Was Carried Down Before He Could Be Rescued—Dragging for Body Now.

The old swimming hole near Sodom shops, the scene of many tragedies in the past, claimed another victim this morning when little Hurst McCormick was carried beneath the seething waters of the Yough to death.

The accident happened shortly before 11 o'clock Friday and was one of the most pathetic and peculiar accidents of all the long lists of tolls of life extracted by the treacherous stream.

Young McCormick, he was only seven, was playing with other boys in Eighth street. They had a game of ball on, but after a time Hurst was missed. Hardly had one of the lads asked for him than a telephone message to Councilman William McCormick brought the sad tale of the fatality.

From the statements of lads who saw the boy go in, and these are evasive, the boy came to the river by himself. He could not swim, yet took off his clothes and plunged in. Seeing him in a precarious condition, Ernest Mildred, who is about the same age pulled off his clothes and plunged in, but it was too late. "Zinny" Strawn, who was up on the bank talking to some other boys also ran to the river's side and stuck out a long pole at the doomed lad. Little Hurst was whirled around in the eddies and was apparently too dazed to grasp the stick which might have saved his life. An instant later he was caught in the swirling current and carried under the water for the third and last time.

The boy was the son of Mr and Mrs Edward McCormick of Eighth street. The father is a boilermaker at the Baltimore & Ohio shops, and went to the scene immediately, as did Councilman William McCormick.

When they arrived Young Strawn was diving in the stream but his efforts to locate the boy were fruitless. Wall McCormick joined the search, as did King Brady and others. There was a delay in securing grappling hooks, but shortly after noon the dragging of the river was begun.

The lad went down about the same place as did the little Corrigan boys some two years ago. There have been many fatalities in this hole in the past because of the treacherous currents, but the boys persist in swimming there. Strange to relate the water was comparatively warm this morning and for the past couple of days has been attracting the swimmers.

The little McCormick lad could not swim and none can understand why he deliberately plunged in the stream. He was a bright little youngster popular with his playmates and a general favorite.

DEAD GYPSY BURIED, GRAVE UNMARKED

Interment Made Secretly and Caravan Moves on Before Public Knows It.

IRWIN, Pa., June 21.—John Krell's big gypsy outfit is moving eastward, leaving behind, it is said, the body of one of its chief men, whose grave cannot be located.

The gypsy band came along the Pittsburg-Greensburg pike Friday. One of the wagons contained a sick man, who seemed to be suffering intensely. The nomads went into camp on Brush Creek hill, near town. Yesterday the man died. The entire tribe went into mourning and bands of black cloth were hung at the entrance of the tents.

Chief Krell purchased an expensive coffin here. He said the dead man was William Gill, who had been in charge of the horses. One of the animals kicked Gill and from a slight wound blood poison developed. The coffin was taken to the camp and members of the band gave it out that the funeral would take place yesterday afternoon.

When a crowd went to the place to see the ceremony it was found the gypsies had left early in the morning.

It is supposed Gill's body was interred in the vicinity of the camp, but a search by a score of men has failed to locate the spot.

DEFINITELY SETTLED

That National Guard Will Encamp at Somerset in July.

SOMERSET, Pa., June 17.—It has been definitely settled that the encampment of the Second Brigade of the State militia will be held in Somerset, commencing July 27. There was considerable difficulty in collecting the money subscribed, but a sufficient amount has been collected within the past few days to ensure the encampment. It requires about $3,500 in cash to pay the expenses of the soldiers.

NOT SETTLED.

Court May Have to Settle Sheriff and Commissioners' Differences.

UNIONTOWN, June 18.—It is probable that the court will have to settle the differences between Sheriff P. A. Johns and the County Commissioners. The trustees are not on duty today, and the work about the courthouse is neglected. Sheriff Johns will not allow them to work unless their board is paid by the county and the Commissioners refuse to pay for them. A consultation will likely take place between the factions and the court this afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS FOR THE BIG CELEBRATION

Greased Pig and Chickens Will Figure in Features to Amuse People.

The Amusement Committee of the celebration which is planned here for July 5 has made up its list of sports for that day. There are good attractions for all contestants but the feature will be a five mile modified Marathon race for prizes of $20, $10 and $5.

There will be the chase for the greased pig and a chicken race, while other events are also carded. The 100 yard race, open to all, has three prizes, $5, $3 and $2. For boys under 16 the 50 yard dash will have $2, $1 and 50 cent prizes. There will be prizes of $5, $2 and $1 for the sack race and the same for the barrel race. Five dollars will go to the man climbing the greased pole while an acquatic event will be a tub race, with $5, $2 and $1 prizes. The same prizes will be given the first three in the swimming contest while for the youngsters under 12 will be $1.50, $1, 75, 50 and 25 cents for a race. The fat men over 225 pounds will get $3, $2 and $1.

The entries for the Marathon race will close on July 1. The other committees are still hard at work and will have a report to make later.

May Build Station.

Frequent visits of B. & O. employes at the McKeesport station have given rise to a rumor that the company would erect a new one.

FALLS IN FAINT AND IS DROWNED.

Mrs. Ida O. Langley of Near New Salem Dies Under Peculiar Circumstances.

SUBJECT TO EPILEPTIC FITS

Had Been in Better Health During Last Three Months But Is Stricken at Spring House Saturday Morning. Falls in Drain.

Mrs Ida O. Langley, wife of Alexander Langley of near New Salem died Saturday under peculiar circumstances. While doing her morning chores about the spring house, Mrs Langley was seized by an epileptic fit. She fell, face downward, in the stream that runs away from the spring, and when found by the family a short time later, was dead.

Mrs. Langley had been enjoying the best of health the past three months, after a long siege of epileptic spells. She believed she had been cured of them. She was 42 years old and leaves her husband and five children.

Dr. J. D. Cox was summoned but life was extinct long before he arrived. Mrs Langley was a daughter of William Frost, who runs a store in the Park addition.

FOREIGNER JAILED.

For Disturbing Picnic Parties at Shady Grove.

Vinko Soban contracted a mania for dispersing picnic parties at Shady Grove park Saturday and after he had been warned several times without effect he was arrested by the special officer at the park and committed to jail on a charge of disorderly conduct. The prisoner is a foreigner and seems a little unbalanced mentally.

Delegates Are Chosen.

J. H. Lindsay, John F. Keoser, Jacob Brickman, F. T. Evans, C. H. Loar and Liston Burnworth, the first three from Connellsville, have been elected delegates to the Relief Department convention of the B. & O. at Sandusky, O., June 21.

POTATO BUG CROP WILL BE GREAT.

Professor Surface Says They Will Be Perniciously Active.

ARE ALREADY DOING DAMAGE

But the State Bug Expert Tells How the Humble Agrarian Can Put Them to Sword—Get Your Medicine Ready for the Bug.

Information has been received by the Divison of Zoology of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture from some of the principal potato districts of the State to the effect that the potato bug, or Colorado beetle, is already actively at work on the young potato plants and threatens to do considerable damage. Blight may also cause much loss to potato growers.

In answer to some of the queries as to how to destroy the bugs, as well as prevent blight, State Zoologist Surface replies as follows:

The Colorado potato beetle or potato bug will be very destructive in many parts of this State this year. Spray with the Bordeaux mixture to which poison is added. Make the Bordeaux mixture by using four pounds of bluestone and five pounds of lime in 50 gallons of water and to this add either one half pound of Paris Green or two pounds of arsenate of lead. Spray thoroughly and you will prevent blight and also kill the bugs. Repeat this once every two weeks for blight, but if there are no bugs present, you need not add the poison. Whenever the bugs are present add the poison and spray for them. There is no rule concerning the frequency of repetition for potato bugs, as we simply spray when they come and kill them as soon as possible. If you do not wish to go to the trouble of making the Bordeaux mixture for the blight, or are willing to run the risk of the blight not coming, you can kill the potato beetles by spraying with either of the two poisons mentioned, in 50 gallons of water alone. But the best thing to do is to make the lime and bluestone and then add the poison to this. The Bordeaux is for plant diseases only, and will not kill insects. It is thus a fungicide. To make it an insecticide we add the poison, as described above.

New chemical preparations are being constantly brought forward as insecticides and fungicides, with the usual guarantee of the manufacturers that the same are perfectly reliable. Prof. H. A. Surface has had some of the circulars of these preparations sent to his office in Harrisburg, and has been requested to give his opinion concerning them.

The advice of Prof. Surface is that no fruit grower nor farmer can afford to use any chemical preparation extensively, until it has passed through the experimental stage. The statements in the circulars that are sent out by the manufacturers are, as a general thing, too positive and too strongly drawn. He recommends a trial of new insecticides and fungicides, to find out what they will do, rather than to go it blindly and invest considerable money without receiving any benefit, or so little as not to compensate for having made the expenditure. Some of the preparations now on the market do more harm in unskilled hands than they do good.

SUPERVISORS FINED.

Neglect of Duty in Somerset County Brings Them to Grief.

BOSWELL, June 18.—Three Road Supervisors—J. J. Bowman, Lavan Ashe and Albert Bell—were defendants before Squire C. S. Ickes a few days ago on a charge of neglecting to gather loose stones from the roads and failing to keep the ditches and breakers in proper repair. The prosecutor was F. B. Topson, a rural mail carrier out of this place.

The testimony of 10 witnesses showed that the roads in question were in an impassable condition and that the Supervisors had been notified of this, but had not heeded the warning. The defendants were each fined $2 and costs.

Will of Edward Johnson.

Under the will of the late Edward Johnson, who died at his home in Menallen township May 14, last, his estate goes to his widow, Alice Johnson, for life or during her widowhood, after which it goes to his children. The estate is valued at $400 in personal property. The widow is also named as executrix. The will is dated February 15, last, and is witnessed by Lindsey E. Frank and Joseph Walters.

WAVERLY
The ideal Oil for either air-cooled or water-cooled Machines. Distilled from Pennsylvania Crude Oil—light in color, which means absolute freedom from carbon.
WAVERLY SPECIAL is a thin oil, feeds freely through any style lubricator, and will not congeal in the coldest weather.
If you have any difficulty in obtaining
Waverly Special
from your dealer or garage, communicate with us at once and we will see that you are supplied.
"Perfect lubrication without carbon deposit."
Waverly Oil Works Co.
Independent Refiners
Pittsburg, Pa.
SPECIAL AUTO

DR. WAGGONER IS ACQUITTED BUT MUST PAY HALF THE COSTS.

Only Gains Partial Victory in Fight to Clear Good Name of Charge by Negress.

HIS FRIENDS DISAPPOINTED

Reported That One Man on Jury Held Out Against Complete Acquittal. Murder Case is Called for Trial and Manslaughter Asked.

UNIONTOWN, June 22.—Dr. Leroy X. Waggoner, the Brownsvile physician, accused of paternity by Annie Manning, a 22 year old negress who was employed for a time in the Waggoner home, was acquitted of the charge preferred against him, but his good name is stained by the fact that the jury taxed him with half the costs, thereby imputing that he was at least partially responsible for the condition of the woman. The prosecutrix will pay the other half of the costs.

A bitter fight was waged by Dr. Waggoner, his attorneys arguing that the charge was originally preferred to blackmail the physician. The testimony in his defense was strong and it was generally believed an immediate acquittal would result

The jury retired at 5.15 and when it stayed out longer than was expected, the friends of the physician became anxious. It was eight o'clock before an agreement was reached. By this morning, just before the verdict was announced a rumor had leaked out as to the finding of the jury, which proved correct.

It is learned that about 25 ballots were taken, and from other sources it is reported that one juror held out and prevented an earlier agreement.

Following the disposition of this case the murder trial of Charles S. McNellis was taken up. McNellis is white and about 30 years old. He is alleged to have killed James Smith, a negro, on the night of December 24, last.

At 2:30 this afternoon, following the completion of the Commonwealth's case, the jury was instructed to return a verdict acquitting McNellis, which was done.

Nettie Aliff, a white woman, came over to McNellis and said she was being insulted by a number of negroes. The negroes came over in front of McNellis' home and an argument ensued. One of the men is said to have reached towards his hip pocket and McNellis fired. The next morning Smith's dead body was discovered lying along McNellis' fence The man then gave himself up.

The Commonwealth asks only a manslaughter verdict and the jury was empaneled in a little more than an hour.

Joseph Yezbeck was placed on trial for secreting goods to defraud creditors. It is a small case. Fred Sheppard, a negro, followed to answer the charge of stealing a brass mounted saddle belonging to Harvey Swartz of Uniontown Attorney John Duggan, Jr., was appointed to defend him.

Mrs. Gertrude England was granted a divorce from her husband, Clifford England by Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen. Considerable testimony of an unpleasant nature was offered. It was alleged that the husband choked the wife on several occasions and witnesses testified that they believed he had "spells." The wife testified that during the first month of their married life he never bathed, and that he usually put it off for three months at a time. Once she remembered that it ran up to nine months. They were married at Pittsburg September 3, 1902, and subsequently lived at McKeesport and Smock.

A new trial was refused John R. Bungard, former jail warden. Bungard was convicted of neglect of duty in allowing a prisoner on his way to the penitentiary to stop at a bar and purchase a drink. A new trial was also refused Thomas A. Russell, alias "Steeple Jack," and James Kuhns convicted of robbing Robert L. Gray of Brownsville.

Joseph Phares pleaded guilty to a charge of carrying concealed weapons and of breaking and entering a Baltimore & Ohio railroad car at Connellsville. He said he found the razor and attempted to cut the seal on the car with it. He was arrested. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $75 and costs and serve six months in the workhouse on the weapon charge and six months in the workhouse on the other charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

Mike Gonda, who is thought to be insane, was acquitted of a charge of removing an identification ticket from a coal car, the charge being made by Howard Wilson. The county will pay the costs and as Gonda came recently from Washington county he will be returned there for detention. In the meantime he was remanded to jail.

Charles D. Lowden pleaded guilty to a charge of absconding from a boarding house, the charge being preferred by Mrs. Catherine Corcoran, of Uniontown.

John Leckey, charged by his wife, May Leckey, with desertion and non support, was acquitted on the desertion charge, but convicted of non support.

Richard Savage is being tried on charges of assault and battery with intent to ravish Edna Savage, his sister-in-law. It developed that Bert Savage, brother of the defandant, was in the room at the time. Richard grabbed the woman but let go when she slugged him over the cranium with a billet of wood. This case is still on.

Anna Charlton of Brownsville wants $1,500 damages for the alleged remarks of Alice Tursglove affecting her chastity. Anna says she had been maligned and wants damages.

William J. Friday & Company of Pittsburg have brought suit against Harry Marietta to recover $350 alleged to be due on an account for rye whiskey furnished in quarts.

John Keeky was found guilty of nonsupport but not of desertion. May Lecky, the wife, complained. Both parties are young and have not been married long.

FOREIGN WOMAN SEEKS SEPARATION

Husband She Alleges Has Treated Her Cruelly and Now Has Another He Loves.

UNIONTOWN, June 21.—Attorneys & Jones filed a libel in divorce Saturday in behalf of Annie Lazarchik against Michael Lazarchik in which the libellant charges cruel and barbarous treatment, indignities to the person, and infidelity, naming Bertha E. Remias as correspondent. The couple was married at Hubbard, O., February 23, 1909, at which time the libellant's home was Greensburg and the respondent's Calumet. They lived later in Greensburg and Uniontown. The acts of infidelity with Bertha E. Remias complained of are alleged to have taken place at Calumet, Masontown and Uniontown and the wife alleges the two lived together

A capias in slander, with bail at $300, was issued Saturday by Attorneys Gans & Jones in behalf of Carrie Pensak, of Orient, against Alex Hoffman. Mrs. Pensak asks $2,000 to recompense her for the injury to her reputation worked by Hoffman, who is alleged to have circulated malicious and slanderous stories about her.

Letters of administration upon the estate of the late Andrew Kozak, who died at his home at Outcrop, June 13, last, were issued Saturday to Arpad G. Kal, bond in the sum of $1,687 being furnished with E. S. Hackney and W. Car as sureties. The estate consists of $843.50 in personal property. The heirs are a widow and two daughters.

FARMERS HOLD A BIG MEETING

Gathering at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Oglevee in Dunbar Township Saturday.

A delightful meeting of the Union Farmers' Club of Fayette county was held Saturday at the home of Mr and Mrs. A. C. Oglevee in Dunbar township The meeting was the regular monthly one and was attended by many members of the club and invited guests T. H. Smith presided. The principal business transacted during the morning session was of a routine nature. The subject for study was "Grass." The opening number was a paper, 'How Can We Best Produce It?" E. E. Arnold; S. W. Dunn then read a paper on "Its Use for Pastures and Hay" after which a paper on "Its Use as a Fertilizer" was read by R. H. Smith. The query, "Which is the Most Valuable of all Grasses" was in charge of W. B. Swearingen.

One of the most enjoyable features of the day was an elegantly appointed dinner served by the hostess. The next meeting will be held Saturday, July 17, at the home of G. D. Bryson near Dunbar. At this meeting arrangements will be made for the annual outing to be held on the third Saturday in August. The guests of the club were Mr. and Mrs. T. Scott Dunn and daughter. Mrs. W. B. Downs of Connellsville; Rev. and Mrs. Kaufman, Mrs. Walter Freed, Mrs. Anna Cooper and Mrs. Joseph Means of Vanderbilt and Mrs. John Pritts of Scottdale.

SOMERSET'S RECORD COW.

Gave Fifty-Five Pounds of Milk Per Day.

John Weigle, who lives a mile west of Somerset, is the owner of a cow, cross between Short Horn and Jersey, which his neighbors think is a prizewinner. She became fresh April 10, and last week produced on an average of 55 pounds of milk per day, from which Mrs. Weigle made 17 pounds of high grade butter. The cow is in good pasture and once a day is given a little chop. The newspapers are constantly reporting the sale of registered cows for fabulous sums, few of which have done much better than the animal referred to.

Fenders on All Cars.

The Washington, Pa., Council has decided that fenders must be placed on all cars.

The Weekly Courier, $1.00 a year.

BLOODHOUNDS IN MINE.

Trace Foreigner Who Became Lost In York Run Pit.

FAIRCHANCE, June 22.—For the first time, perhaps, in the history of mining in Fayette county, bloodhounds were used in a pit to trace a lost man. When the men were checked out of the pit on Saturday afternoon it was found that one of the miners was missing. The rolls showed that he was a new man. Superintendent Dauphitt organized a seraching party and after going through the entire working the man could not be located. He then secured two bloodhounds and put them on the trail They lead the searchers to the man who had fallen weak and exhausted, his lamp having been extinquished.

EARLY PORK SAUSAGE MAY BE A LUXURY

Reports From the Country Districts Say That There is a Scarcity of This Year.

Reports from the country districts this year are that there is a scarcity of pigs in the county at present which will result in high prices for dressed pork the coming winter.

There are very few farmers who have many head of this stock, and those who have are holding on to them, which results in a good demand for live porkers, as well as higher prices than have been asked for a number of years past, and even with the high prices offered for live stock, the average farmer does not desire to part with any of his stock, knowing that the pork will command an extra high price the coming winter.

ROY E. JENSEN IS PRINCIPAL AT GIBSON

Connellsville Township School Board Met And Elected Three Teachers.

The Connellsville Township School Board met Monday night in the Title & Trust building and elected a principal and teachers for the two vacant rooms. Roy E. Jensen was reelected principal of the High School at Gibson, Miss Flossie Summerville teacher of room No. 2 at Gibson and J. Walter Shearer teacher at the Narrows.

This completes the list of teachers for the coming year. All members of the board were present and the meeting was a short one.

SPLENDID SUCCESS.

Union Sunday School Realizes Large Sum Out of Festival.

SUNNYSIDE, June 21.—The festival given for the benefit of the Union Sunday school was a great success and from a financial standpoint surpassed all expectations. Large crowds came from all over the section and the Sunday school succeeded in collecting $61.23, one of the largest collections that has been made from a strawberry and ice cream social. Col. J. J. Barnhart and the other officers of the school are delighted over the splendid support given the undertaking.

Subscribed now for The Weekly Courier. Only $1.00 a year.

FATHER FINDS HIS LOST BOY.

Edward McCormick Recovers Body of Drowned Lad in Swimming Hole

WAS HELD DOWN BY CHAIN

Remains of Little Hurst McCormick Recovered Within a Few Yards of Point He Went Down Friday Morning—Body Well Preserved.

Edward McCormick this morning recovered the body of his little son, Hurst, from the old swimming hole near Sodom shops where the lad went to a watery grave Friday morning. The body was located shortly before 8 o'clock Tuesday morning

Since the time of the accident scores of men have been dragging the river between Connellsville and Dawson in their efforts to recover the body.

Tuesday William Durnell and several others were about the old swimming hole. Durnell grasped hold of an old chain which formerly held a log boom in place. He gave the chain several severe jerks and suddenly an object floated to the surface, only to sink in an instant.

Mr. McCormick was called to the scene and peering beneath the waters saw his son's body floating a few feet beneath the surface. He secured grappling hooks and hauled the body to the surface.

The several days in the water did not seriously affect the body, which was remarkably well preserved. It was laid out on the bank and Funeral Director C. C. Mitchell was called to take charge of it.

CANDIDATES FILE EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.

Judge Umbel, Successful Man at Democratic Primary, Spent Most Money.

JONES' CAMPAIGN WAS CHEAP

Republican Candidate For the Judgeship Expended Only $174.73 Against $6,300 For Successful Democrat. Some of the Items are Mentioned.

UNIONTOWN, June 22.—The expense accounts of the three judicial candidates at the primary on June 4 have been filed in Uniontown Judge Umbel spent the most money to land the Democratic nomination, the approximate total of his campaign bill being $6,300 H. S. Dumbauld who was defeated, admits $3,700, but the largest single item to an individual was $100. Alfred E. Jones, who landed the Republican nomination, spent $174.73, about $135.60 of which was for newspaper advertising.

The items in Judge Umbel's account are for advertising, car fare, clerk hire and other matters Under the certain paragraphs of the Uniform Primary Law, which in a former campaign included items for "dissemination of information," Judge Umbel itemizes the following expenditures, giving the date they were made:

R. F. Sterling	$ 250
J. S. Christy	100
D. W. McDonald	100
R. D. Dawson	200
J. S. Christy	200
D. W. McDonald	250
R. F. Sterling	500
S. E. Frock	1,250
J. S. Christy	150
R. F. Sterling	400
R. F. Sterling	220

Mr. Dumbauld states his expenses were for advertising canvassing and expense, together with watchers' costs. M. J. Tulley of the Yough region made the biggest haul, getting $100 part of which went to pay watchers The largest other single item in Mr. Dumbauld's account was $236 to The Courier Company for advertising.

ODD FELLOWS TO HOLD BIG AFFAIR

Somerset County Association Preparing For a Monster Celebration at Confluence.

Confluence lodge I. O. O. F. of Confluence is making extensive preparations for handling a record breaking crowd Labor Day, Monday, September 6, when the Somerset County Association of Odd Fellows will hold their annual picnic in Confluence.

The work of taking care of all the details has been placed in the hands of the following committees:

Transportation and invitations—W. A. Burnworth, N. H. Crow, Orville Pike.

Program and printing—Orville Pike G. A. Frantz E. B. Beggs

Parade—H. R. Watson, N. H. Crow, Dr. H. P. Meyers.

Refreshments and arrangements—J. W. Close, M. E. Gollen, G. at Pyle, J. W. Fisher, J. H. Ringer, S. F. Downs, O. E. Younkin, Charles Knight, Samuel Hall, C. R. Lichtner

Music—T. K. Pullin, C. E. Black, H. C. Dean.

In the matter of music for the day there are to be eight bands, including the celebrated Elks' band of Johnstown, Tenth Regiment band of Connellsville and the Berlin Concert band.

Invitations have been sent to 20 lodges to attend with their friends and every assurance is given that all will be well represented.

The amusement committee is making special efforts to have the attractions something on the extraordinary order. A baseball game between the best teams in the county will be a special feature. Races of several different kinds between members of the different lodges also will be of interest. Prizes will be offered for winners in all the events.

Means Re-elected.

T. H. Means who served as Supervising Principal of the North Union township schools last year was reelected for another term.

Entered Plea of Guilty.

J. Frank Kremer pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery preferred by Elmer Cuppett in court yesterday.

FAYETTE COURT RECORDS.

Deeds Recorded, Marriage Licenses and County Expenditures.

Alex McBeth and wife to John Duggan, Jr., for two lots in Connellsville street, Uniontown, $5,500; June 19, 1909.

John Duggan, Jr., to Mrs. Ella McBeth for two lots in Connellsville street, Uniontown, $5,500; June 19, 1909

John A. Whye and wife to Harriet S. Black for lot in North Union township, $175; October 2, 1908.

Same to George Davis for lot in North Union township, $125; May 29, 1909.

George A. Kurtz and wife to George Z. Hershberger and wife for lot in Ohiopyle, $1,500, June 10, 1909

William N. Porter and wife to William K. Jeffries for lot in Union street extension, Third Ward, Uniontown, $950; June 15, 1909.

Albert G. Stewart to Jesse L. Blosser for lot in Pt. Marion, $1; June 10, 1909.

P. A. Johns, Sheriff, to Joseph G. Strickler for four lots in Dunbar township, sold as property of Frank Edwards and others, $1,600; June 9, 1909.

Alelnda L. Barnett and others to John L. Kenney for lot in Brownsville, $70; June 6, 1907.

Same to Thomas F. Swaney for lot at Mt. Braddock, sold as property of Thomas J. Cole and others, $100, May 20, 1909

J. A. Junker and wife to Bear Run Land Company for about 1,581 acres in Stewart township, $1; October 25, 1907.

Bear Run Land Company to Syria Improvement Association for same tract, $1; March 29, 1909.

George O. Rush and wife to Delbert Rush for one-eighth interest in McClelland House property, Uniontown, $11,000; May 5, 1909.

Charles H. Gorley to same for lot in Arch street extension, First Ward, Uniontown $10,000; June 11, 1909.

J. D. Springer and wife to Victoria Shaffer for three lots in Summit street, Uniontown, $1,500; June 16, 1909.

Surene E. Lockard and husband to E. M. Lockard for two lots in Pt. Marion $600, May 20, 1909.

Jacob E. Aultman and wife to Charles S. Langley for seven acres in German township $1, June 7 1909.

Jane Means to Annie M. David for lot in Liberty street, North Union township, $150; September 26, 1906.

Peter Zambell and wife to Antonio Tessone and others for three-fourths interest in lot in German township, $400, June 17 1909

[illegible] J. Waychoff and wife to Oswald Solary and others for lot in Redstone township, $580 June 1, 1909.

[illegible] A. [illegible] to Oswald Solary for lot in Redstone township, $275; May 24, 1909

[illegible] Coke Company to Brownsville Township School District for lot in Brownsville township $1, July 25, 1905

Pt. Marion Improvement Company to Mary E. [illegible] for three lots in Springhill township, $149.19, May 25, 1909

Annie Strawn and others to Herschell Snyder for three lots in Dunbar township, $1,150, February 18, 1908.

Lawrence S. Lowe and others to [illegible] for about 127 acres in Nicholson township $5,000, May 19, 1909

[illegible] and wife to Sarah J. [illegible] for lot in Pt. Marion, $250 June 12, 1909

Morgan [illegible] and wife to Martin [illegible] for lot in Brownsville township, $210 May 15, 1909

[illegible] and wife to [illegible] for lot in Everson, $[illegible] May 24 1909

[illegible] and wife to John [illegible] for lot in Jefferson township $[illegible], [illegible] 27 1909

[illegible] and wife to Elizabeth [illegible] for lot in Fairchance $2,500 June 11, 1909

[illegible] McCormick and husband to [illegible] for lot in Springhill township, $[illegible] [illegible] 27 1909

[illegible] to Frank M. David, [illegible] for same lot, $300, June 12 1909

George A. W[illegible] and wife to [illegible] for lot in Liberty street, North Union township, $[illegible] [illegible] 1907

[illegible] estate to [illegible] for lot in Redstone township [illegible] 1906

[illegible] to Harry J. [illegible] for lot in Redstone township, [illegible] 1909

[illegible] and others to Joseph Oglevee and others for two lots in [illegible], $1,400, June 8, 1908

[illegible] and others to West Penn [illegible] Railway Company for lot in [illegible] township, $250 May 24, 1909

[illegible] and wife to Warren F. [illegible] for [illegible] acres in about [illegible] township $1,700 June 15, 1909

[illegible] to [illegible] McClelland for lot in South Brownsville, $150 [illegible] 1905

[illegible] and wife to [illegible] for 50 acres in Dunbar township $500 May 26, 1909

[illegible] and wife to J. D. Springer for three lots in Summit street, Uniontown $5,500 June 12 1909

[illegible] Savings & Loan Association to [illegible] Savings & Loan Association for one-fourth interest in lot [illegible] $1,000 June 7, 1909

[illegible] and wife to Elizabeth [illegible] for lot in Fairchance, $2,500, June 11, 1909

[illegible] McCormick and husband to [illegible] for lot in Scarlett [illegible] North Union township, $100, May 27 1909

[illegible] to Frank M. David, [illegible] for same lot, $300, June 12 1909

[illegible] and others to Joseph Oglevee and others for two lots in Vanderbilt, $1,300 June 8, 1908

Marriage Licenses.

George W. Phillips of Carmichaels, and [illegible] of Gates

James W. Miller and Mollie Wilson, both of [illegible]

John [illegible] and Janet M. Schuyler, both of Connellsville

George W. Phillips of Carmichaels, and Laura [illegible] of Gates

James W. Miller and Mollie Wilson, both of [illegible]

George [illegible] and Ellie McCarty, both of Fairchance

John [illegible] of Speersborough, and Ollie L. Nutting of Chalchfield

William [illegible] of Dawson, and Cora M. [illegible], of Upper Tyrone township.

County Expenditures.

A. B. Hutchinson Treasurer, court house employes, $880.50

Same, justices' costs, etc, $196.10.

Llewellen Yough Fayette City, Memorial Day, $85.

Shoo Iron & Steel Company, Pt. Marion bridge, $19.10

Philadelphia Enquirer, advertising, $15

B. & O. Railroad, freight on cement, $62.70.

First National Bank, payment of note, $25,000.

P. A. Johns, Sheriff, bill for May, $1,921.94.

Andrew Johnston, Normalville, Memorial Day, $10.

William A. Nelson, masonry for Middle Run bridge, $100.

A. B. Hutchinson, treasurer, stenographer's bill, $175.20.

Same, witness costs, $565.68.

Same, sheep claims, etc., $228.50.

Same, court house employes, $85.

Melvin Bryson, floor on bridge, Redstone township, $73.08.

Total, $28,87[illegible].

GOOD INVESTMENTS.

I have some of the best and cheapest lots, also income property in Pittsburg and suburban towns, Oakmont, Crafton, Sewickley, Bellevue, Ben Avon, Carnegie, Sheridan, Ingram, etc. Will get you in right. JAS. E. LANE, Real Estate, Hostetter Bldg., 237 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Administrator's Notice.

IN THE ESTATE OF IRA A. WILTROUT, late of Ohiopyle, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Deceased Letters of Administration having been issued to me by the proper authority, to administer and settle the above estate, notice is hereby given to all parties knowing themselves to be indebted to said Ira A. Wiltrout to make immediate settlement of the same, and all persons holding claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement and payment to the undersigned at the late residence of said decedent, Ohiopyle, Pa., on or before the 17th day of July, 1909. A. E. GROWALL, Administrator of Ira A. Wiltrout, Deceased.
10June6tw

Notice to Teachers and Others.

The School Board of Jefferson township will meet at Newell on Saturday June 26, 1909, at 9 A. M., for the purpose of employing teachers and letting contracts for coal. Wages $45 to $65 per month. Length of term eight months. Bids will also be received for sheeting and roofing with slate the Union, Jefferson and Laurel Dale school houses. At 2 P. M. on the same date and at the same place the School Board will offer at public sale the old school house and lot at Newell. The board reserving the right to reject any or all bids

THOMAS STEVENSON, Pres.
Newell, Pa

J. W. MILLER, Sec.
Grindstone, Pa., R. F. D. 23.
10june4tw

FINANCIAL REPORT

Of Schools of Connellsville Twp. Pa., Ending June 1, 1909.

Whole number of schools	16
Number of months taught	8
Number of male teachers employed	2
Number of female teachers employed	14
Average wages of male teachers	$ 77.50
Average wages of female teachers	48.00
Whole number of scholars in attendance	708
Average daily attendance	570
Cost of each pupil per month	1.50
Number of mills levied for school purposes	6
Number of mills levied for building purposes	2
Amount levied for school purposes	8,161.50
Amount levied for building purposes	2,720.50
Total amount of duplicate	$10,882.00
Received from Collector for school purposes	5,558.08
Received from Collector for building purposes	1,655.87
Received from Treasurer at Uniontown	429.15
Received from other sources	27.00
Received from State appropriation	3,850.17
Received from last Treasurer Marshall	1,100.28
Total receipts	$12,600.75
Expenditures.	
Teachers wages including institute expenses	$ 6,620.00
Janitors wages	682.00
Supplies other than books	311.96
Books	258.09
Rent and repairs	889.85
Coal gas and water	209.10
Freight and drayage	15.16
Printing and insurance	142.85
Debt and interest	251.00
Truant officer	60.00
Directors' Association, Directors' expenses	21.00
Treasurer's and secretary's salary in part	100.00
Paid on Humbert school building in full	1,300.00
Paid for building school building, etc.	2,152.52
Total expenditures	$13,048.81
Resources.	
Resources due district from collector	$ 1,982.52
Entered for collection	950.00
Total resources	$ 2,932.52
Liabilities.	
Debt of district	$ 251.00
Resources in excess of liabilities	2,682.52
Estimated value of school grounds and buildings	33,500.00

A. K. KOOSER,
R. B. NICHOLSON,
R. S. TRENBERTH
Auditors.

E. L. BOYD, President.
GEORGE S. BLACKSTONE Secretary.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. If you have tired, aching feet, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests the feet and makes new or tight shoes easy Cures aching, swollen, hot, sweating feet. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort Try it today. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores 25c. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE trial package, also Free Sample of the FOOT-EASE Sanitary CORN-PAD, a new invention, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 6

Attorney-at-Law.

GEORGE M. HOSACK, ATTORNEY-At-Law. Office, Suite 1109 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa. Telephone 1942. 1Jan03

You are cordially invited to establish business relations with

THE YOUGH NATIONAL BANK OF CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

CAPITAL ..... $ 75,000.00
SURPLUS AND PROFITS.. 82,636.37
ASSETS 682,142.34

4 PER CENT. ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

OFFICERS.
JOSEPH SOISSON, President.
B. F. BOYTS, Vice President.
E. R. FLOTO, Cashier.
JAS. B. STADER, Teller.
CONRAD GUTBROD, Bookkeeper.
RUTH ARTMAN, Stenographer.

DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH SOISSON, Soisson Fire Brick Company
B. F. BOYTS, Boyts, Porter & Co.
JOSEPH R. STAUFFER, The Scottdale Bank.
W. F. SOISSON, Soisson Fire Brick Company.
ROBERT FELTY, Connellsville Grocery Company.
H. M. KEPHART, Capitalist.
S. J. HARRY, Contractor.
A. HAAS, Hass Hotel.
DR. M. B. SHUPE.

The New Haven National Bank.
NEW HAVEN, PA.
Capital, : : $50,000.
This bank solicits the checking accounts of firms and individuals and extends to such customers every reasonable courtesy and facility.
Four Per Cent. Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.

There is no Other Pleasure on Earth

like the pleasure of seeing your savings account grow.

It's a pleasure derived from a combination of independence, freedom from financial trouble, work well done, honorable success.

And this pleasure is within the reach of every man and woman earning money.

You can open an account with this bank with as small a sum as one dollar, then add to it regularly, and watch it grow.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
"THE BANK THAT DOES THINGS FOR YOU."
46 Main Street. Connellsville.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ..... $300,000.00.

It Makes a Man Furious

to find that the butter he bought as "strictly fresh" is really unfit for the table

And the fact that the butter is good "most of the time" doesn't excuse its badness "some of the time."

HYGEIA Butter is fresh and fine all the time.

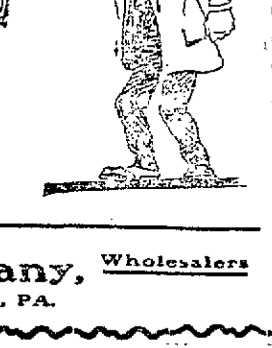
Uniform, reliable, dependable goodness.

ALWAYS Good.

Let that point sink into your mind —Hygeia Butter is ALWAYS fresh, fine flavored, delightful to the palate.

Summer, Spring, Fall, Winter—ALWAYS good.

At your dealer's.



Hygeia Company, Wholesalers
UNIONTOWN, PA.

"JACK OF CLUBS" IS SENTENCED.

John Gallagher, Bad Man, Goes to Penitentiary Again.

SEVERAL ARE CONVICTED

James Shaw of Fairchance Found Guilty of Attempting to Assault Mrs. Gertrude Ansell—Other News of the Criminal Courts.

UNIONTOWN, June 17.—John Gallagher, better known as the "Jack of Clubs," was given the saltiest sentence of the present term this morning when he drew seven years to the penitentiary for holding up Perry Curtis, a negro, on the road between Uniontown and Oliver, and taking a watch and other valuables, including money, from him.

Gallagher began his career of crime some years ago at Everson, when he killed a man and was sent to Huntingdon. Since then he has spent most of his time in prison.

Samuel Bell, a negro, aged 22, was convicted of malicious mischief for chopping boards off a school house at Leith. Sam said he was sent after kindling wood and tore some rough ends off some boards but the jury convicted him. Joe Woodish pleaded guilty to assault and battery and went to the workhouse for 18 months.

James Shaw denied attempting to assault Mrs. Gertrude Ansell of Fairchance but a positive identification was made by the plaintiff and conviction resulted.

John and Sarah Shipley were convicted of running a disorderly house in Uniontown. Lizzie Earhart and her husband, Louis, were placed on trial for the same charge. The last case, taken up just before noon was that of John Carro, charged with criminal assault upon his 11 year old daughter. Carro comes from Brownsville.

Louis Earhart was convicted but the case against Lizzie went over until September. During his argument Assistant District Attorney Patterson commented on the fact that Lizzie did not take the stand. Attorney John Duggan, defending Lizzie, immediately called attention that this was improper and the case was withdrawn.

The disappearance of a $32 watch from the pocket of Thomas L. Gray resulted in the arrest of Thomas A. Russell, alias Steeple Jack, and James Kuhn and their trial before Judge Van Swearingen and a jury, Wednesday afternoon. The case was the most important one called during the afternoon. The jury returned a verdict Thursday morning, finding him guilty.

The watch was not found but a chain of evidence was woven about the defendants by the Commonwealth's witnesses. The defendants themselves were inclined to place the blame on each other. Both were well dressed young men, and both declared that this is their first experience in criminal courts.

Steeple Jack, when working, makes excellent wages his ocupation being a hazardous one. A short time ago he painted the flag pole at the Uniontown court house. For this work he testified that he received $20 the job requiring about and hour and a half of actual work.

Gray testified that he was intoxicated on the night of April 20. Next morning he found himself in the lock-up and his gold watch was missing. He did not know who had taken it.

Andrew Whetzel testified that he saw Kuhn and Gray passing along Second street on the night in question and that Gray was so intoxicated that he could hardly walk. They turned into an alley and after going a short distance Whetzel declared he saw Kuhn put his hand in Gray's pocket and take his watch. He then started to run down the dark alley. At that instant Whetzel saw Russell running away but did not see from what point he started.

Slack Smith, bar tender at the Alexander House, testified that the man had been drinking at his bar, and that on the morning following the robbery he heard Kuhn tell Jack Russell that he had "better come clean." He did not know what they were talking about.

Constable Alex Labin saw both men with Gray in the evening. He arrested Russell and Kuhn the following day.

Russell went on the stand and denied taking any part in the robbery. He showed papers indicating that he had followed his profession extensively in Philadelphia. He came to Uniontown several weeks ago and then went to Brownsville where he had been engaged to do some work for the Pittsburg Coal Company. He admitted meeting Gray and Kuhn early in the evening, but declared that at the time the robbery is said to have taken place about 9.30 o'clock, that he was in his room at the Story Hotel. He had no other witnesses.

Kuhn is a native of Scottdale. He said that after the bars had closed that night he found Gray leaning against a pole and offered to take him somewhere for the night. They started down the street and after going a short distance Gray pulled out half a pint bottle and took a drink, dropping the stopper in the street. Kuhn stooped to find the cork, whereupon, he declared, Russell came upon the scene. He saw Russell put his hand on Gray's breast. He did not see him take anything. Russell then ran away. Kuhn and Gray walked a short distance when they met Policeman Cope who took Gray to the lock-up. At that time Gray was asked if he had any valuables. He said he had no watch or money. The following morning he found that his watch was missing, a portion of the broken chain was still hanging to the button hole.

Mr. Patterson conducted the prosecution. Kuhn was represented by Attorneys W. C. McKean and L. E. Brownfield, while Edgar Wilson Boyd was counsel for Steeple Jack.

UNIONTOWN, June 18.—Joe Wodish, who pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery yesterday was sentenced to the workhouse for a term of 18 months. Joe used an axe as a weapons upon a fellow bourder in one of the Klondyke coke towns and his victim was badly used up. Besides being hacked in several places he sustained a broken arm. The sentence was imposed by Judge Robert E. Umbel in the large court room.

John Shipley and Mary Shipley were convicted yesterday of conducting a disorderly house at Uniontown, Judge Van Swearingen sentenced each of them to the Workhouse for one year.

Nathan, Louis and Harry Hottner, three men from Brier Hill, were convicted yesterday of a charge of assault and battery upon G. C. McCall, the result of a horse trade. They were acquitted of the charge of horse stealing. Nathan Hottner was convicted of a charge of permitting gambling on his premises upon the oath of Joseph Parker. Judge Van Swearingen fined Nathan Hottner $50 and costs on the gambling charge, Louis Hottner $40 and costs on the assault and battery case and discharged Harry Hotrner, who is an old man with a grizzled beard.

Henry Hardin, a youth from Fairchance, pleaded guilty to a charge of breaking into a Baltimore & Ohio railroad car at Fairchance and stealing some cheese and tobacco. He was sentenced by Judge R. E. Umbel to Huntingdon reformatory. Augusta Hardin, who was also charged with the offense, was acquitted.

John H. Speicher and Mary Wilgus were tried before Judge Umbel yesterday upon charges of wrongdoing brought by Joseph Wilgus. The testimony was rather spicy, but was not dependable. At the conclusion of the Commonwealth's testimony District Attorney Davis W. Henderson stated to the court that he would not ask a conviction upon such "fishy" stories, so the case went to the jury merely upon a question of costs.

Morris Greenwalt pleaded guilty to a charge of aggravated assault and battery. He shot Pete Sheppa at High House.

Sam Solomon, an Assyrian, bought some fruit from August Arrigo of Bellevernon, and gave him a check for $8.06, which was dated 15 days ahead. The check came back when presented and Sam was charged with false pretenses. The court directed a verdict of acquittal and the jury retired on a question of costs, placing them upon Sam.

Rebecca Franks of Dunbar township, charged her husband, Andrew, with assault and battery, claiming that he used his fists upon her. The jury acquitted Andrew and divided the costs between husband and wife.

Toney Pollak, charged with assault and battery by George Brim, was acquitted, but ordered by the jury to defray one-third of the costs, the remainder being placed on the prosecutor.

Robert R. Crawford was acquitted of a charge of desertion and non-support, but ordered to pay the costs.

UNIONTOWN, June 18.—Miss Minnie Clark of Wheeler used a butcher knife improperly and whacked the four year old child of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Ricks with it. The case was heard in court this morning and neighborhood quarrels were aired. It all ended with Miss Clark being convicted.

John Carro, the Brownsville man charged with a serious crime against his 11 year old daughter, was acquitted of the most serious count but was convicted on the charge of intent.

Running a disorderly house proved unprofitable to J. L. Briscoe and Lou Doke. They were convicted and Doke goes to the workhouse for a year, while Briscoe was given six months to jail.

J. D. Foltz hurled a shoe at his wife and was prosecuted for assault and battery. This is Mrs. Foltz's third husband and her counsel said they all started drinking soon after they married her. The jury took the case shortly before noon.

Frank Tissue, a one-legged man of Oliver No. 1 was acquitted of running a gambling house but will pay the costs of prosecution.

Clay Price, the blackest negro seen in courts for some time, a pillar in the church at Brier Hill, and a man of spotless reputation and looked upon by his pastor as a tireless worker in the fold, was placed on trial for running a disorderly house. His wife was included in the indictment, too, and both were convicted. The night before they were arrested there was a church festival at their home. A neighbor woman prosecuted the Prices.

Job Cole and Jacob Raum were convicted of robbing the store of C. E. Gaddis at Mt. Braddock. Raum did not go on the stand but Cole did and testified that he won the pennies found in his possession playing poker. Pennies were taken in large quantities from the store and the jury didn't believe Job.

Giovanni Citrone was acquitted of false pretense and Domenick Schovani, who professed to have lost $3, was taxed with the costs. John Cappo and his wife, Mary, were acquitted of larceny by bailee charges.

George Davis entered a plea of guilty to removing coal checks from cars but was not sentenced.

The jury has the case of William Evans, charged with assault and battery on 14 year old John Hull. Miss Prudence Hull, the boy's sister, was the prosecutor.

James Kuhns and Thomas A. Russell were not sentenced yesterday as Kuhns has applied for a new trial. Other witnesses will be heard today in this case.

UNIONTOWN, June 17.—Bessie Washington, alias Snider and John W. Gates, a negress and negro of Oliver No. 3, were sentenced to three years to the workhouse by Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen in No. 2 court room. The defendants were convicted yesterday of charges of receiving stolen goods, the goods consisting of 26 chickens stolen from Jeff Ringer.

Constable Jake Churns employed a couple of bloodhounds to trace the chickens. The hounds led the way to Bessie's home and there, among other chickens found, was a big rooster with a peculiarly deformed toe. The rooster and the toe were placed in evidence in court yesterday by Assistant District Attorney George Patterson and were positively identified by Ringer. Bessie declared that she raised "that chicken from a baby."

"Of course I like chicken," she said on the stand. It could not be shown that the two stole the chickens, therefore they were acquitted of larceny, but the jury convicted them of receiving stolen goods.

Ora Rice and Frank Cain were also sentenced yesterday evening. Charlie Cain, father of the latter, was acquitted of the charge of the theft of meat from James E. Hayden, but the other two men were convicted. Judge Van Swearingen sentenced each to 18 months in the workhouse. Rice's term to begin at the expiration of the two year term he is now serving in that same institution for the shooting of his father-in-law.

Paul Kasuch was sent to the Western penitentiary for two years by Judge Van Swearingen. Kasuch wielded a knife on Mike Masick at Brier Hill some weeks ago, splitting open Masick's nose. Kasuch was convicted of felonious cutting.

Isaac Shupe, alias Arthur Miller, convicted of breaking and entering the home of W. F. Coughenour at Wooddale, Bullskin township, and stealing a pocketbook containing $860 in checks and valuable papers, was sentenced by Judge Umbel to the Huntingdon reformatory.

John Vohosky and Joe Repka were each sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs and to spend 30 days in jail for violations of the mining laws, both having passed danger signals in the mines. Vohossky's offense was committed at Colonial No. 1, Menallen township, the charge being preferred by Inspector T. D. Williams. Repka tore down a danger board and passed it in Tower Hill No. 2. The charge against him was made by Inspector George A. Millward.

Hugh Armstead, a negro, faced plenty of trouble before Judge R. E. Umbel and a jury yesterday. He pleaded guilty to a charge of carrying concealed weapons, preferred by County Detective Frank McLaughlin, but this was the least of his troubles. He broke into the home of Richard L. Anderson at Revere, struck Mrs. Anderson on the head with a revolver and robbed the place of $21. He was convicted both of burglary and of pointing firearms.

Adolph Rubinstein, a salesman for the Hollander Drug Company, of Braddock, faced a stiff proposition in the nature of a charge of selling liquor without a license. He was accused by County Detective Frank McLaughlin with selling wines to foreigners in the county. After the case had proceeded some distance, Rubinstein agreed that if he were acquitted he would pay the costs and agree that his firm should do no more business in this county. This was agreeable and the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal, but placing the costs on him.

Joe Masko and Andy Sudrich rolled a log on the Oliver & Snyder railroad siding and derailed a Pennsylvania freight train. They were charged by John H. Lane with malicious injury to railroads and yesterday they entered pleas of guilty to the charge.

Robert McQuiggen of Dunbar, was brought to court on a charge of desertion and non support by his wife, Louise McQuiggen, who declared that her husband failed to support her and her six children. She said he spent his money for drink. Judge Umbel cautioned McQuiggen against using liquor and told him that if he would promise to let drink alone the court would be lenient with him. He took the courts advice and was discharged.

Irvin Nickelson of Springfield township, cut down some timber trees on the property of Mike Gaburko and James Lands, in that township, and the men had them taken into court. A dispute over title developed and the defendant was acquitted on both charges, but was ordered to pay one-third the costs. The remaining two-thirds in each case must be paid by the prosecutors.

The two children of Carl and Nora McCoy of Washington township, were adopted yesterday, orders of court in each case being made. The father of the children is serving a term in the workhouse for assaulting his wife and is designated in the application as a profligate and ne'er-do-well. The mother joins in the applications for the adoption. Catherine McCoy, 4 years old, is adopted by Joseph Baringer, while James McCoy, 11 months old, is taken by Everett Henderson. The applications were presented by Attorneys Carr & Carr.

Veneta Costen yesterday had Attorneys Smith & Brownfield file a libel in divorce against her husband, H. R. Costen, alleging desertion on May 4, 1907. The couple were married in Uniontown on January 2, 1906, at which time the libellant lived in Connellsville and the respondent in Pittsburg. Subsequently the couple lived in Pittsburg.

The same attorneys filed a libel in divorce in behalf of Levi Gates against Edith Gales, also charging desertion on November 20, 1906, which was less than nine months after their marriage in Ohiopyle on February 25, 1906. The couple lived in Ohiopyle.

SCHOOL BOARDS ELECT TEACHERS.

Dunbar Township and Vanderbilt Borough Select Part of Their Corps.

C. H. SCHWAB, PRINCIPAL

Permanent Professional Certificate Holders Are Also Passed—J. S. McClelland Was Chosen Principal of the Vanderbilt Schools.

At a meeting of the Dunbar township School Board held Wednesday at the Hotel Columbia, West Side, the following teachers were elected for the ensuing year: High School faculty and their salaries: Principal, C. H. Schwab, $80; Vice Principal, J. M. Glass, $50. Mary E. Piersol, $50; Sara Ruben, $50. Principals R. A. Snyder, $50, Sample Cochran, $75, Homer D. May, $50; A. M. Snyder, $90; J. C. Snyder, $77, H. F. Ashe, $70; Lynne K. Miller, $70; Lero; Snyder, $55; C. S. Rowan, $75.

Teachers holding State Normal permanent or professional certificates were also elected: Anna M. Williams, Audith Bixler, Jacobena Hunker, Rena Cossell, Mabel Daniels, Mattie Bowden, Emma Moyer, Nellie Moyer, Lillian Edmonds, Anna Mae Lewis, Goldie McLaughlin, Bertha McFarland, Jennie Colbert, Grace Robinson, Jesse Smith, Mary Fealy, Anna B. Rowan, Lucy Scott, Clara Carroll, Sadie Keffer, Sara Moreland, Eva Gray, Anna McNulty, Margaret Harrigan, Lulu B. Kennedy and Rose Friel. The corps of teachers will be completed and teachers will be placed at a meeting of the board to be held July 10. Salaries will also be fixed at this meeting. The High School term was fixed at nine months, commencing on Monday, August 30.

A committee from the township board will meet a like committee from the Greater Connellsville board at the Hotel Columbia on Monday afternoon, June 21, at 3 o'clock to adjust the annexation of the Greenwood district. The Connellsville committee is requested to be present.

All the members were present at a lengthy meeting of the Vanderbilt School Board held Monday evening at the Vanderbilt Hotel for the purpose of electing teachers for the ensuing year and to transact other business of importance. W. T. Wilson, presided. The length of the school term was fixed at seven months and will open on the first Monday in September. A supply committee composed of J. H. Hazlett, C. B. Arison and H. L. Miller was appointed. At the request of the board Tax Collectors Joseph T. Means and Henry J. Brown were present and were asked to settle up the tax duplicates for 1907 and 1908.

The teachers elected were as follows: Principal, J. S. McClelland; room No. 1, Martha Wilson; room No. 2, Maud Lint; room No. 3, Naomi Rosenblum of Connellsville, and room No. 4 Bessie Courtney of Connellsville. At midnight the board adjourned to meet Friday evening June 18.

MEYERSDALE BOARD ELECTS ITS TEACHERS

Prof. W. H. Kretchman Is Retained As Supervising Principal of The Schools.

MEYERSDALE, June 17.—At the meeting of the Meyersdale Board of Education held last evening, the quota of teachers was filled. Following is the complete list:

Mathematics, Paul Clutton, Meyersdale; Latin, John Yerger, Reading, Pa.; English, Miss Mary C. Gillette, Rochester, Pa; Ninth Grade, Miss Edith Wilhelm, and the following primary teachers, all of Meyersdale: Fred Rowe, Jr., Misses Eva Hoover, Nelle Dom, Evelyn Meager, Violet Clark, Emma Hostetler, Florence Saylor, Kate Coulehan, Lou Floto, Mayme Platt, Ida Shumaker, Eliza Staub, Agnes Spence, Bertha George, Mary Eicher, Mabel Ferner, Jessie Deal, Sally Evans. Prof. W. H. Kretchman was retained as Supervising Principal.

When You Want Anything advertise in our classified column. The cost? 1c a word.

PATRICK DREW'S WILL.

Divides His Property Equally Among His Children.

Under the will of the late Patrick Drew, of Connellsville, admitted to probate yesterday, his entire estate, consisting of $750 in personal property and $300 in real estate, is divided in unequal shares among his children of whom there are many. Two lots in South Connellsville go to two daughters, Jennie T. and Veronica A. Drew. To each of three sons, Thomas L., Richard P. and William J. Drew, is given $10. The residue goes to the following five daughters and one son: Elizabeth M. Murphy, Mary C. Hunt, Jennie T. Drew, Angie G. Drew, Veronica A. Drew and Joseph Drew. J. B. Kurtz is named as executor. The will is dated June 3, last and is witnessed by George W. Rist and Mrs. Anna V. Walker. The testator died June 10, last.

RIDING FOR BUCKWHEAT FOLLOWED JUNE FROST

Historian Harbaugh Tells How The Yough Men Descended Upon Springfield Township in '59.

By A. E. Harbaugh.

MILL RUN, Pa., June 23.—The night of June 4th and morning of June 5th, 1859, was the date of the great frost referred to by Mr. A. Strawn Murphy in The Courier. The time and occurrence is absolutely correct.

In Springfield township the advanced crops were frozen to the earth. Ground was frozen and ice formed. Corn only a few inches high was damaged very little and came to maturity, but that of larger growth perished.

I need make no allusion to re-planting, but it was not too late to sow buckwheat, that toothsome cereal so sportfully derided with the golden pumpkin and succulent turnip by the elite of the Yough Settlement. So completely were many citizens of the settlement taken by surprise and "pressed to the wall" for seeds to do resowing that many of them saddled horses and hied themselves to the mountain township of Springfield to obtain buckwheat. It was a horse race between themselves to "make good." The first man dashed into Normalville yelling, "I'll give you 75 cents a bushel for your buckwheat!" The echoes had not died until the second horseman dashed into sight shouting, "I'll give you a dollar a bushel for your buckwheat!" "Hi there," screamed another Paul Revere, "don't let those fellows have any buckwheat. I'll give you a dollar and a quarter a bushel!"

Thus it went on until the last man, faint and exhausted pulled up and moaned out "Buckwheat! Buckwheat! Give me buckwheat! More buckwheat! More buckwheat!"

It is needless to say the mountain villagers were convulsed with laughter.

"Smart Alecks" in Connellsville have the fashion of inquiring of the writer in the months from March to May, "How is buckwheat, pumpkins and turnips in the mountain?"

My invariable reply has been: "You may speak anything of me personally, I will not care; but the people of the mountain are my people and my friends. I love them and will defend them. Visit me in winter time. I'll take you around. We will line out and you will find such a feast of buckwheat cakes, honey, pumpkin pie, etc., you will make such a hog of yourself you would die right at once."

A noted and celebrated attorney of Connellsville lost a nomination for Congress at the primary election for this same kind of "gouging in." This article may be depended upon as reliable as it is written by the one accredited in Fayette county as being the Historian of Indian Creek Valley.

COMMISSIONERS AND SHERIFF CLASH

Board Refuses to Pay Board for Prisoners and Work at Courthouse Is Not Done.

UNIONTOWN, June 17.—The courthouse did not get its daily cleaning last evening, Sheriff P. A. Johns and the Commissioners, having engaged in a dispute over the payment of board for trusties held at the jail, who have been doing the cleaning up about the building. Commissioner John S. Langley notified the Sheriff that the board would in the future refuse to pay board for the prisoners and the work ceased.

The order resulted in all the trusties being locked in their cells and no trusties were carried on the rolls yesterday. It has been the custom in vogue at the jail for several years. The trusties were rewarded for their labor by having one day count for two days of their sentence and many thus secured their freedom much sooner by the work.

START WORK ON BRICK HIGHWAYS

Greene County Will Give the New Road a Good Trial and May Build More.

WAYNESBURG, June 18.—Greene county will try brick roads. Contractor Robinson of Meadville, is ready to start work on the road leading from East Waynesburg.

The road east of Waynesburg is over four miles in length. After this is completed work will be started on the Oak Forest road, which is over three miles long making about eight miles of road which will be improved. The road is to be of brick. The contract price is about $20,000 per mile.

Aside from about one-half mile of brick road which was built last year through West Waynesburg this will be the first highway of the kind in the county. The bids for the construction of these eight miles of road by macadam was about $16,000 per mile, but it is though by many who have studied the subject that the brick road will be the cheaper in the end.

The Smith Creek road which is about four miles in length has been used four years and the repair on the road has cost about $5,000 per mile in that time. After the brick road is completed the cost of maintenance will be small. The brick for the road will be furnished by the Waynesburg Brick Company.

PT. MARION BRIDGE IS ALMOST COMPLETED

Court Appoints Three Inspectors and the Event Will Be Celebrated July 3 or 4.

The Point Marion Bridge is almost completed and the court Thursday named Charles L. Snowden of Brownsville; Frank M. Semans, Jr., and J. V. E. Ellis of Uniontown to inspect it.

The contract for the bridge was let to the Penn Bridge Company upon the second set of bids submitted to County Commissioners M. E. Townsend, John S. Graham and A. J. Stentz. The first bids were too high and a readvertisement was ordered. The work was started early in 1908 and but for the accident when one span of the bridge dropped into the river would have been completed before this.

During the term of the old board of commissioners there was paid by the county on the bridge the sum of $60,000 approximately. Since the first of this year there has been paid the sum of $14,000. It is stated that the completed structure, with wing walls, concrete and masonry work and approaches, will cost approximately $100,000.

Plans are now on foot to have the fine big structure dedicated to public use at a Fourth of July celebration to be held in Point Marion.

FIVE OF GANG NOW IN SOMERSET JAIL

Two More Arrests Follow That of Joe Ellis—One an Austrian, the Other a Slav.

SOMERSET, Pa., June 18.—The five persons who are charged with assaulting three women near Belmont on Sunday, June 6, have been placed in jail. John Halfsky, an Austrian, unmarried and 25 years of age, and Andy Booktatisch, a Slav aged 19 and unmarried, were placed in jail yesterday. There were arrested in Jenner township. Isaac Ellis, a negro aged 27, who claims West Virginia as his residence, was brought from Keyser, W. Va., on Tuesday. Requisition papers were issued and approved by the authorities. Cora Ellis, wife of Isaac Ellis, is also charged with the crime, the women having identified her and stated that she was attired in men's clothing at the time the outrage was committed. Joe Macula, an Italian aged 25 years, completes the gang. Isaac Ellis is supposed to be the ringleader in the scheme. These people have been identified.

OUTBREAK OF LICE THIS YEAR.

State Zoologist Surface Tells How to Treat Trees.

APPLES SUFFER THE MOST

Lice Must Be Killed By Spraying the Trees at the Right Time, But It Is Now Too Late to Start On Them.

State Zoologist Surface reports that he is receiving communications from all parts of the State of Pennsylvania of the unusual outbreak of Aphids, or Plant Lice, this year. Many persons ask what to do for them, while others state that they have sprayed with various preparations without success, some stating they have used Paris Green; others arsenate of lead; others Bordeaux mixture, lime-sulphur wash, etc. Some sprayed last winter and some sprayed last week, likewise without results that were good. In reply to these communications explanation has been made that the Plant Lice are sucking insects which damage trees and other plants by injecting a poisonous saliva, and then sucking out the modified sap. The leaves upon which they live curl until they form protecting homes within which the pests are then safe, and cannot be reached by any spray liquids. Bordeaux mixture does not affect them because it is a funcicide. The arsenical poisons do not kill them because they are for the chewing insects only.

The Plant Lice are to be killed by spraying at the right time, which means shortly after the buds burst or before the leaves have curled, with the right material, which is a good contact insecticide, strong enough to kill the pests but not strong enough to injure the leaves. For this one pound of whale oil soap in six gallons of water should be used, or about eight per cent kerosene emulsion, or a stronger soap solution, or a very strong tobacco decotion. It must be so applied as to come into contact with the bodies of the pests, or they will not be injured. Therefore, those within the curled leaves are safe as far as spraying is concerned, and the leaves containing them should be picked off and destroyed by burning or dropping into oil.

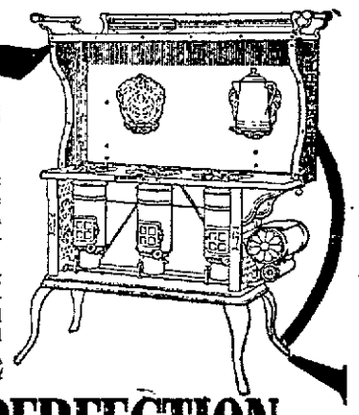
The Apple Aphis is by far the most commonly reported pest at this time of year. However, it has reached its worst and will soon be leaving the apple trees to migrate to the roots of grasses and grains, where it spends the summer. In fact, many leaves now show only its cast skins. The appearance is worse than the result, as the leaves are deformed but not entirely destroyed, and as treatment at this time of year for the badly curled leaves is out of the question, it is not necessary to attempt to give it. Where, however, aphids, jumping plant lice, leaf hoppers, and other sucking insects are present, the remedy consists in getting one of the contact insecticides named above to come in touch with the body of the pest. This can be done by spraying or by bending the twigs containing the pests so that they can be dipped into pans holding the liquid, or by dipping bunches of twigs or whisk brooms into the liquid and flipping it against the pests in a fine spray.

Subscribe for the Weekly Courier.

For the Summer's Cooking

No kitchen appliance gives such actual satisfaction and real home comfort as the new Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove.

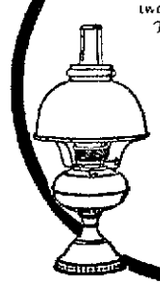
Kitchen work, this coming summer, will be better and quicker done, with greater personal comfort for the worker, if, instead of the stifling heat of a coal fire, you cook by the *concentrated* flame of the



NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

Delivers heat where you want it—never where you don't want it—thus it does not overheat the kitchen. Note the CABINET TOP, with shelf for warming plates and keeping food hot after cooked, also convenient drop shelves that can be folded back when not in use, and two nickeled bars for holding towels.

Three sizes. With or without Cabinet Top. At your dealer's, or write our nearest agency.



The Rayo LAMP never disappoints—safe, economical and a wonderful light giver. Solidly made, beautifully nickeled. Your living-room will be pleasanter with a Rayo Lamp.

If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY (Incorporated)

AMERICAN MINER IS MOST CAREFUL.

He Also Sustain the Least Number of Injuries.

IN MINES OF WEST VIRGINIA

Chief Paul of the State Department of Mines Makes His Annual Report. Total Coal Production Was Decreased in Year.

Miners having the least experience with the dangers lurking beneath the earth's surface suffer most in the number of accidents in the coal mines of West Virginia, according to the annual report of the Department of Mines.

The report which has just been printed and made public shows that from 1901 to 1908, inclusive, there were killed and injured 3,482 persons in the mines of the State and that of this number 1,104 had one year or less of experience in the mining industry, while 1,110 had only from two to five years' experience.

It is also shown in the report that less than half of the miners employed in the State are Americans. Of the total of 60,484 miners, 23,979 are Americans, 11,270 negroes, 6,046 Italians, 3,668 Hungarians, 1,901 Poles, 1,013 Austrians, while the remainder is divided among twenty other nationalities.

The American miner is the most careful and sustains the least number of injuries, according to figures gathered by Chief Paul before his retirement from office. While there were four times the number of Americans as Italians employed in the mines of the State, of the total of 625 fatal incidents, 200 were suffered by the Italian miners while only combined number of fatal and non-fatal accidents, 675, or almost half were sustained by miners between the ages of 20 and 30 years.

The report of Chief Paul shows a total decrease in the coal production for the fiscal year of 1908 of 673,301 tons, the production being 39,367,010 tons, 39.5 per cent of the production being mined by machines, an increase of nearly a million tons over last year. The total value of the coal produced was $41,538,230.60.

The total tonnage originated in the several geographical districts as follows:

	Tons.
Potomac	1,785,305
Monongahela	9,903,317
Wheeling	1,037,982
Interior	157,166
Kanawha-New River	13,297,923
Norfolk Western	13,505,617
Small mines in State	180,000
Total tonnage	39,367,010

While the total output of the State during the fiscal year showed a decrease, the report shows that an acreage of 5,915 acres was mined last year, while only 5,779 acres were mined during the previous year, and the mines of the State averaged only 211 working days during the last year as compared with 234 working days for the previous year.

The Fairmont Coal Company, of Marion and Harrison counties, led the producers during the year with a total tonage of 3,794,977 tons, while the New River company, of Fayette county, was second with a Davis Coal and Coke company ranked third with a production of 1,532,847 tons; Pocahontas Consolidated Colliers Company fourth, with 1,400,313 tons and the United States Coal Company, fifth with 1,291,480 tons. Thirty-nine producing companies are in the list of operations producing more than 200,000 tons of coal during the year.

Chief Paul in his final report makes a veiled thrust at some of the courts in the State when he states: "For the proper execution of the law it appears to need some strengthening, at least in some counties, where efforts to prosecute the miners have been successful, but not successful when the operators or officials are the subjects of prosecution. Through some process not clear to this department, the courts have not disposed of the prosecutions pending against mine officials."

MORE COAL TO BE OPENED UP NEAR YUKON

Harry Whyel of Uniontown Buys in Westmoreland County and Will Start Operations.

The deeds for two tracts of coal amounting to over 60 acres and located in Sewickley township, just north of the new mining town of Yukon, Westmoreland county, have been filed in Greensburg. The grantor is Ezra Highberger and the buyer is Harry Whyel of Uniontown, the consideration being $28,347.70.

Four tracts of coal are under consideration and will likely be secured there, the tract of the Mathias heirs, the Farmer heirs, over 100 acres of Goodman brothers, and rights of 12 acres owned by William Goodman. All of these were surveyed and the buying of the coal and rights of way for a railroad to be built to connect near Yukon were taken up so that the product could be shipped. All this is set forth in the Highberger deed.

DISPATCHING BY PHONE.

On Western Railroads the Telegraph Is Fast Going Out of Use.

Substitution of the telephone for the telegraph by western railroads has proceeded so far as to threaten the abolition of the telegraph in all railroad work except for incidental service. The Atchison proposes to use the telephone entirely for train dispatching and otherwise, except for very long distance. The Illinois Central is equipping most of its main line for the same change, and intends to use the telephone exclusively in time. On the western end of the St. Paul's Pacific extension the telephone is used in dispatching and it will be used extensively over the entire Puget Sound system. President Earling, of the St. Paul, who was a telegrapher at one time, believes the day of the telegraph in railroad service is passing, never to return.

President Ripley, of the Atchison, says:

"The railroads are extending the use of the telephone everywhre. The old Morse printing machine was out of date long ago. We have all got to use the telephone. It is quicker and admits of frequent repetition, and in calling one gets attention better. As soon as a telephone connection is perfect the telephone is away ahead of the telegraph. Over very long distances it is not so successful. I consider the telephone as safe as the telegraph in train dispatching because in either case the operator simply hears a sound."

STEEL TRUST PUTS THE BAN ON DRINK

Notices Posted at Big Plants to Stop Men Going Out for Booze.

The United States Steel Corporation has decided to tackle the liquor question, and cut drink out from the workmen at least while they are on the property of the corporation at work.

Notices are being posted at all the large plants of the corporation that no workmen, except those who go home for meals, will be permitted to leave the mills from the time they enter until their hours of work are finished.

While there is nothing in the notices to show that the drinking custom is being attacked, no secret is made of the fact that this is what the officials mean. Bad workmanship follows frequent trips for drinks and the loss of time has been great, so it has been decided to cut off the drinks entirely in working hours.

Most trouble was experienced in smaller cities where the saloons are close to the mills, as in Youngstown, Ohio; New Castle, Sharon, Duquesne and McKeesport, in Pennsylvania.

RAILROADS IN MARKET.

Optimism Continues to Prevail in the Iron Trade.

The Iron Trade Review says:

"Optimism continues to prevail and there is a moderate increase of activity in finishing mills, while pig iron is holding its own. The principal development of the week is the heavy increase of inquiry for cars and improved prospects of heavy buying by railroads. It declared the strike against the establishing of the open shop in the plants of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company will no doubt be stubbornly fought. The strike on the lakes is not characterized by as much violence as it was a few weeks ago and the longshoremen have decided not to go out on a sympathetic strike.

The Pennsylvania railroad is in the market for 35,0000 cars for all lines east and west, and the Baltimore & Ohio has completed its financial arrangements and will receive bids on from 8,000 to 10,000 cars. The Harriman lines have received figures on 4,300 freight cars, of which 1,300 are box cars. The American Car & Foundry Company has received a contract for 2,250 freight cars from the Western Pacific; the Chicago & Great Western is in the market for 1,000 cars, and the Northern Pacific for 2,000 cars. It is expected that orders for fully 60,000 cars will be placed at an early date. The principal rail orders of the week was 25,000 tons from the Northern Pacific, divided between the Indiana and the Lackawanna Steel Companies; 16,000 tons from the Missouri Pacific to the Carnegie Steel Company, and 19,000 tons from the Missouri Pacific to the Illinois Steel Company.

Among the contracts awarded during the week were a hotel at Salt Lake City, 3,000 tons, and a wharf shed at Boston, 1,000 tons, to the American Bridge Company; the contract for the substructure of the New York Postoffice, 9,650 tons to C. H. Peckworth. The contract for 14,000 tons of cast-iron pipe and 2,000 tons of special castings for the New York City high pressure system will probably be awarded to Rogers & Hagerty, who were the lowest bidders.

Special Larry for Washer Refuse.

The Connellsville Iron Works has constructed a special larry for the Virginia plant of the Consolidated Connellsville Coke Company, to be used in taking refuse away from the washer. The larry was specially designed for this work and is a decided innovation, making it easy and simple to handle the refuse which previously had been expensive to handle.

Subscribe now for The Weekly Courier. Only $1.00 a year.

HIGH GRADE

SILICA BRICK

FOR

COKE OVENS

THE WELL KNOWN STUART BRAND

Kier Fire Brick Co.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Established 1845.

Established 1859. Incorporated 1894.

Jos. Soisson Fire Brick Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

High Grade Silica and Fire Clay Brick

For Coke Ovens, Furnaces, Glass Houses and Cupolas. Special Shapes on Short Notice. Tile and Ground Clays.

Annual Capacity of Combined Works 60,000,000

Works:		Analysis of Silica Brick.	
Volcano	B. & O. R. R.	Silica	95.10
Moyer	P. R. R.	Alumina	2.16
Davidson	B. & O. and P. R. R.	Iron Oxide	.60
Leyton	B. & O. R. R.	Lime	1.80
Kingston	L. V. and P. R. R.	Magnesia	.15

MAIN OFFICE: CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

JAMES B. HOGG,

M. AM. SOC. C. E.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER.

410 First National Bank Building, Connellsville, Pa.

Tri-State Phone 593.

Surveys and all Branches of Construction Engineering. Railroads, Coal and Coke Works, Development of Coal Mines, Mapping, Tracing, Blue Printing.

MODERN METHODS. ACCURATE WORK.

H. M. Crawford. L. C. Mechling. E. L. Zearley

Fayette Engineering Co.

Civil, Mining and Consulting Engineers.

Mine and Land Surveys of all kinds. Plans, estimates and Superintendence of construction of complete coal and coking plants, railroads, water works, city paving and sewerage, etc. Examination and reports on coal lands and mining properties.

Specialties: Coal and Coke Plants.

ELECTRIC BLUE PRINT DEPARTMENT.

601-2 First National Bank Bldg. Bell and Tri-State Phones 248.

UNIONTOWN, PA.

Wm. Glyde Wilkins, C. E. Wilber M. Judd, C. E. Jos. F. Kunts, Arch't.

THE W. G. WILKINS CO., CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS.

Rooms 902 to 913 Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

SPECIALTIES--COAL & COKE PLANTS

The following is a partial list of Coke Plants for which the W. G. Wilkins Co. have been the Engineers:

	Ovens.		Ovens.
Hecla Coke Company, Plants 2 and 3	800	U. S. Coal & Coke Co., Plants 1, 2 and 3	950
Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Plants 1, 2 and 3	1,108	Cascade Coal & Coke Co., Tyler and Sykesville Wks.	600
Austin Coal & Coke Co., Plants 2 and 3	420	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Yorkrun, Shoaf and Bitner	1,000
Colonial Coke Company, Smock	100	Struthers Coal & Coke Co., Fairbank Works	160

L. W. FOGG, Pres. & Consulting Engineer.

S. P. BOSSART, Vice Pres. H. K. COFFROTH, Sec. & Treas.

Waynesburg Engineering & Construction Company

Waynesburg, Pa.

ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.

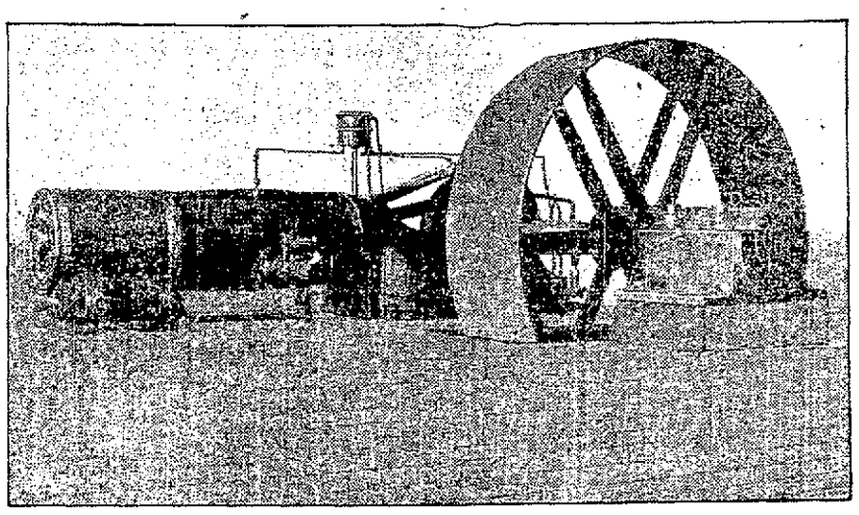
Coal and Coke Plants, Mine Development, Railroads, Surveying, Foundations, Buildings, Mapping, Blue Printing.

Specialties: Coal Property Examination and Reports.

The Connellsville Manufacturing & Mine Supply Company,

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Sole manufacturers of the Lepley patents and designs, covering a full line of Modern High Grade Mine Equipment Machinery.



We have the largest and best equipped mine equipment plant in Western Pennsylvania, fitted exclusively for the production of a high grade product. We manufacture

PUMPS.

ENGINES.

FANS.

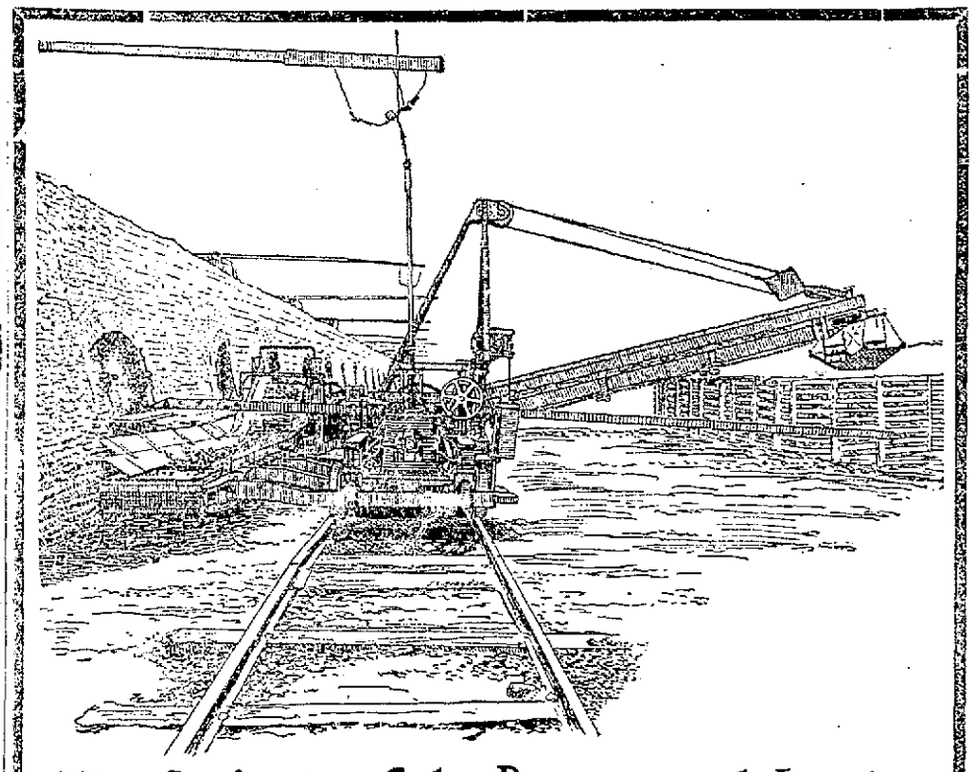
Air Compressors.

Steel Hoisting Cages.

STEAM, COMPRESSED AIR OR ELECTRIC.
SINGLE, DUPLEX OR TRIPLEX PATTERNS.
WOOD LINED, BRONZE OR CAST IRON FITTED.
FOR MINE, TANK OR MILL SERVICE.
HOISTING, HAULING AND STATIONARY.
FIRST MOTION OR GEARED.
HEAVY STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION FOR HIGH DUTY SERVICE
BLOWING, EXHAUST OR REVERSING.
DRIVEN WITH PLAIN SLIDE VALVE, PISTON VALVE or CORLISS ENGINES.
SINGLE OR DUPLEX PATTERNS
SIMPLE OR COMPOUND.
PLATFORM AND SELF DUMPING
LARRIES, SCREENS, CHUTES, BULL WHEELS, HEAVY GEARS AND SPECIAL MACHINERY.

We manufacture none but the highest grade of machinery, using only the best materials to be found in the market in its construction.

We are also prepared to accurately duplicate promptly any part of any of our machines. Your inquiries will receive prompt and satisfactory attention.



The Covington Coke Drawer and Loader

Requires But Six Men to Do the Work of Eighteen.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Covington Machine Co.,

COVINGTON, VIRGINIA.

Branch Office, at B. & O Crossing of E. Main Street, - - Uniontown, Pa.

Orient Coke Company,

Furnace and Foundry Coke.

Works: ORIENT, PA. Main Office: UNIONTOWN, PA.

Connections, P. R. R., P. & L. E., B. & O. R. R.